The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5927.—VOL. XXXVIII. FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, at Lower Fort-street, Mrs. Robert K. Broughton, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, 1, Wynyard-square, Mrs. Montague Levey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 2nd instant, at 82, Prince-street, Sydney, suddenly, Jane, the beloved wife of John Green, of this city, daughter of the late Mr. John Hutton, of Ashford, Kent, England, aged 54 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to Balmain and Pyrmont from the foot of Erskine-st. Fares, 3d.; after 7 p.m., 6d. S. CROOK.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH, daily, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 12 noon, and 4 30 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY, every MONDAY WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10 a m and 2 p.m., returning at 12.15 and 4.45 p.m.; calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, the 6th June.—Should sufficient inducement offer, the steamship GOVERNOR-GENERAL will call in at Eden, to land passengers on her next trip to Melbourne. Intending passengers are desired to give in their names at the booking office to-day.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 4th June.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Saturday,) NIGHT, at 11.
GOVERNOR-GENERAL, to MELBOURNE and EDEN, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, within 48 hours after arrival.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 16th June, at 8 a.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON for MORPETH, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. June 5, 1857.

THE EUROPEAN and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP EUROPEAN, of 2380 tons, 530 horse-power, WILLIAM PARFITT, Esq., commander, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on or about THURSDAY, 11th of June, at 8 a.m. precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, ales, &c.

SYDNEY TO	Melbourne.	K. G. Sound.	Galle.	Aden.	Alexandria.	Malta.	Southampton.
Single berth in a state-room in poop, or main deck, outside range	£ s. 9 9	£ 25	£ 70	£ 85	£ 110	£ 115	£ 125
Ditto ditto ditto, inside range, or in centre state-rooms	7 7	20	50	65	85	95	10

Single state-rooms with four berths charged extra.

Children under three years, if not occupying a berth, free (except the cost of transit through Egypt); from three to ten years, half fare if two in a berth—if each occupying a berth, two-thirds fare. European servants, half-fare. Native Indian servants, one-third fare.

The rates of passage include steward's fees, bedding, and linen, together with attendance of experienced male and female servants.—An experienced Surgeon on board of each ship.

First-class passengers will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.

Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of baggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery in England, or any of the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading the payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.

The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully described and value declared.

Arrangements for freight of specie—deliverable at the Bank of England—can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.
HUGH LARMOUR, manager.
E. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street. June 5th, 1857.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader WILLIAM, J. BENEAUD, commander, will receive cargo up to FRIDAY NIGHT next. Freight payable on shipment, and sail on SATURDAY.

PUMPKIN POINT, PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner POLLY HOPKINS, BELITHER, master, will positively sail on SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 4 p.m., from Duguid and Manson's Wharf, Miller's Point. The wharfage to be paid by the shipper.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The fine fast-sailing schooner ALBATROSS, now lying at the Victoria Wharf, is now loading, and will sail on SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to WM. RINGLAND, Fortune of War, Pitt-street.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, and sails on SATURDAY.
Apply to the master on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to ROWLEY and M'LEAN, 81, Harrington-street.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER. — The JESSIE, schooner will receive cargo, until MONDAY MORNING.
For freight or passage, apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.
N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARY JANE will sail on MONDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or, to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY direct, a regular trader.—The fine first-class A1 schooner UNCLE TOM will be despatched immediately. Goods for Ipswich will be forwarded on by the river steamer Breadalbane. R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and the FITZ ROY, should sufficient inducement offer calling at MORETON BAY.—The A1 clipper schooner DON JUAN, 150 tons register.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT CURTIS and FITZ ROY RIVER.—The favourite trader ALBION is loading at Commercial Wharf, and will sail on 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.
N.B.—Freights payable in Sydney on the departure of the vessel.

FOR EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The ARIEL, R. W. SHARPE, master, will sail on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—
Saloon passage £5 0 0
Steerage ditto 2 5 0
The well-known clipper barque MONARCH, GEORGE KELLY, commander, will have immediate despatch; having a large portion of her cargo waiting to go on board.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Notice to Passengers.—The first class passenger ship MONARCH, G. KELLY, commander, will be quickly despatched. Has most comfortable accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers—who are well found.
Saloon passage £5 0 0
Steerage ditto 2 5 0
For passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The fine clipper-schooner WAVE, 130 tons register, Captain HASLINGDEN, has the greater part of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick despatch.
Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—A regular trader.—The fast-sailing schooner DESPATCH, 140 tons register, Captain CASTLE, now loading at the Albion Wharf; has nearly all her cargo shipped, and will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, having most convenient accommodations, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The well-known clipper brig JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SIVIER, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

OCEAN QUEEN, for NELSON and PORT COOPER, positively clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. All cargo must be shipped at the Flour Company's Wharf by THIS AFTERNOON; entries passed, and bills of lading sent in for signature.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARAH—Captain FIRTH for AUCKLAND.—All shipments must be complete, entries passed, and bills of lading sent in for signature THIS DAY, as the vessel positively clears at the Customs TO-MORROW.
Apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf, to J. MALCOLM and CO.; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND, to follow the SARAH.—The favourite trader SPORTING LASS, Captain CELLUM, will have quick despatch.
RUNDLE DANGAR, and CO.; or, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

THE FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper brig GERTRUDE, 130 tons, Captain DUNNING, under engagement to sail in a few days, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will commence loading on the delivery of the inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or, to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.
N.B.—This vessel has made her last voyage to Auckland and back with a full cargo each way in thirty days.

FOR WELLINGTON, via NELSON GOLD-FIELDS, if sufficient inducement offer. The clipper WILLIAM ALFRED, 150 tons burthen, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain TINLEY, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to E. M. MURNIN, Queen's-place.

AMELIA BREILLAT for MAURITIUS.—Sails in a few days.—The fine clipper brig AMELIA BREILLAT, JOHN MORRIS, commander, will sail immediately, offers a fine opportunity for specie, cabin, or steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, foot of Bathurst-street; or, to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.
Sydney, 5th June, 1857.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers, the A1 13 years frigate-built ship CAMPERDOWN, 1000 tons register, belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, HENRY DENNY, H.C.S., commander. This ship having been built for the India trade, and being thoroughly ventilated, offers a desirable opportunity for cabin and steerage passengers and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain DENNY, on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR CALLAO.—The very superior and fast-sailing A1 ship CONNECTICUT, 1100 tons register, GEORGE WELSH, commander, will be shortly despatched. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior. Apply to Captain WELSH, on board, Waterview Bay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR CALLAO.—To sail on THURSDAY, the 4th of June, the A1 barque TOMATIN, 428 tons, ALLAN ROBERTSON, commander.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain ROBERTSON, on board; or to CAIRD, PATERSON and CO., agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine fast sailing ship LUCAS, coppered and coppered fastened, will positively sail on the 12th of June.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to Captain DAGGETT, on board; or MERRILL LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The NOURMAHAL, Captain BRAYLEY, has now nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and on board, and will positively sail on MONDAY, the 8th instant. She has still room for a few bales of wool, or casks of tallow, which must be arranged for at once; and has a few cabins still disengaged.
Apply on board, to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO SHIPPERS and PASSENGERS.—To follow the GEORGE MARSHALL.—For LONDON, the splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper ship OMAR PASHA, 1000 tons, JOHN THOMSON, Commander. Has nearly all her dead weight on board, and will be despatched as quickly as possible. Has excellent cabin accommodation, large and lofty staterooms, and carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL, to sail 14th June, the celebrated clipper-ship MONTMORENCY, 1000 tons, JAMES KIDDIE, commander, offers a most desirable opportunity for passengers. She sails very fast, having last voyage made the best passage of the season, and landed her mails in England in 72 days.
Rates of passage—
Second cabin, in the poop £35
Intermediate 25
Steerage 20
Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

MARTIN FRIEDRICH, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by the above vessel are informed that she will discharge at Towns' Wharf, and are requested to pass entries immediately.
Goods for which entries are not passed will be cleared and landed at the risk and expense of consignees. R. TOWNS, agent.

BRIG CRONKBANE.—Consignees are requested to take notice that this vessel is now discharging at Lamb's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at expense of the consignees. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

COASTERS WANTED, to carry coals from Newcastle to Sydney; quick despatch at both places. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

CROWN LANDS' OFFICE, Sydney, 4th June, 1857.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the departure of the Northern Escort from Sydney to the Rocky River is unavoidably POSTPONED from the 6th (as advertised) to SATURDAY, the 13th instant. GEORGE BARNEY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL Boarding and Day School, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KEAN begs to announce that vacation will commence on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and the duties of school will be resumed, D.V., on MONDAY, 20th July References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Canon Walsh, the Rev. A. H. Stephen, T. S. Mort, Esq., and Robert Tooth, Esq., M.P.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Burwood, a dark brown Horse, branded on near side shoulder E over EE, long tail and mane. Any person delivering the same to Mr. M'CULLOCH, Burwood, shall receive the reward.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Mr. Vickery's paddock Waverley, a large Red Cow, saddle back, branded BN on the off rump, 3 on the ribs, 4 on the neck. Any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted. Apply to R. HUTCHINSON, John-street, Upper Paddington.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, at Broken Bay, a small dingy painted black; whoever will return it to WILLIAM BRADLEY, at Mr. John Andrews', Pittwater, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED, into my garden, Two Pigs; and they are now on my premises. The owner can have them by paying the expenses, and if not claimed within seven days, they will be sold. JAMES LINDEN, Senr., Newtown. 4th June, 1857.

STRAYED into my garden, on Wednesday night last, a Black Pig, with a stump tail. If the owner does not claim it within seven days, it will be sold. WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Botany Road.

STOLEN or STRAYED, a large Newfoundland Dog from the schooner Adolphus Yates; colour, brown and hair shaggy. Any person harbouring same after this notice, will be prosecuted.

LOST, in course of transmission through the Post-office, a Cheque, drawn by Mr. E. S. Antill, on Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, dated 18th May last, for £130. The Cheque is crossed "Bank," and payment is being stopped. The public is therefore cautioned against negociating or receiving the same in payment.

FOUND, at Darling Point, a small Gold Brooch. The owner can have it by applying to Mr. MALONEY, grocer, top of William-street, and paying expense of advertisement.

CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against negotiating the undermentioned Promissory Notes, the same having been Stolen, with other papers and wearing apparel from my residence, at Ariel Cottage, George-street, Redfern, during the absence of the family on the evening of the 25th May last, Three Promissory Notes, dated May 23rd; drawn by JOHN BOOTH, in favour of GEORGE CARTER, as follows:
1 at 3 months, for £141 16 4
1 at 4 months, for 141 16 4
1 at 6 months, for 143 18 10
The above when stolen were not endorsed. GEORGE CARTER. Sydney, June 4th, 1857.

NOTICE.—All persons having Cattle or Horses grazing in the Government Paddock, between William-street and College-street, to pay all rents, from the first day of June, to W. GAYDON, saddler, Woolloomooloo Bay. All cattle trespassing after this date will be impounded. June 5th, 1857. W. GAYDON. Cattle taken in at 3s. 6d. per week.

NOTICE.—If Mr. FLINTOFF does not call and pay for his board and lodging within fourteen days from this date, the property left in my care will be sold to defray expenses. J. H. FROST, 63, William-street. June 2.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FELIX KELLY, your Father JAMES KELLY, begs you to write to him, addressed to the care of R. Barton, Esq., Boreearang, Molong. June 4th.

GEORGE CRAIG ADAMS who arrived in Sydney by the ship Gladiator, about February, 1856, who was last heard of plying in a waterman's boat, please send your address to ROBERT ADAMS, Ship Inn, Port Albert, Gipps Land, immediately.

OLIPHANT MURRAY.—Information Wanted.—Proof of, or any particulars relating to, the marriage of the Honorable John Oliphant Murray (brother of Lord Elibank), who is supposed to have been a resident in Paris 20 years ago. Also, information whether he be now living or dead. This information is sought for the furtherance of justice; and any expences for obtaining the same will be paid by the undersigned. CHARLES BETHEL LYONS, solicitor, Parramatta.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Notice.—On and after MONDAY, the 8th instant, and until further notice, all trains will call at Petersham for passengers only. By order of the Commissioners, CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary. Railway Department, Sydney, 3rd June.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC BALL will be held at the Prince of Wales Theatre on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at which gentlemen who are not Masons will be admitted. Application for tickets to be addressed to the Secretary, at the Hall, or to any of the Committee, on or before SATURDAY, 20th June, after which none can be entertained, as the number is necessarily limited.
Gentlemen's ticket, 21s.; ladies, 15s.
Names of the Committee:—

A. T. Holroyd, M.L.A.	Alexander Moore
W. G. Lambert	S. C. Burt
J. A. Mathews	S. A. De Lissa
E. Deeper	A. J. Levy
A. Solomon	J. Simmons, sen.
J. Glassop	C. Erichson
T. Chapman	Watson Wilson
A. Lorking	J. Josephson
J. Watt	John Falk
W. H. Webb	H. Kroeber
W. Cubitt	L. Lipman
James Murphy	E. B. Cullen
H. P. Coles	C. E. Langley
R. W. Moore	S. Payten
R. Driver, jun.	S. H. Harris
W. Hetzer	T. Overell

H. HOGHTON, Honorary Secretary.

MASONIC BALL.—The Committee meet every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at the Australasian Freemason's Hall, York-street, at 7 o'clock, H. HOGHTON, honorary secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—FRIDAY, June 5th. Last Night but One. Come and see the wonderful performances of Madame DALLECASSE, Mons. LALANNE, Messrs. DHERANG and STEBBING, and Mons. EUGENE. A splendid band is engaged, and will perform some of the choicest musical gems. Prices of admission—Dress circle, 3s.; upper, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Commence at half-past 7 precisely.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MR. LAVENU'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th. On which occasion will be performed the complete Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Being the last appearance of the present Operatic Company:—MADAME CAILLY, MRS. GUERIN, MADAME CARANDINI, (Who has kindly consented to perform the part of "Gennari," as sung by her with distinguished success in Melbourne with Miss Catherine Hayes,) MONSIEUR E. COULON, MR. R. STEWART, MR. F. HOWSON.
In announcing this Opera, Mr. Lavenu begs to assure his friends and the public that, having arranged it himself expressly for this occasion, it will be presented to them in an unmutilated form, and with the whole of the music, as performed at Her Majesty's Theatre.
MR. KOHLER, (The celebrated Instrumentalist) will perform a New Polka.
To conclude with
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
Capt. Macheath (for this occasion only) Madame Carandini.
Private Boxes, £2 2s., can be secured at the Theatre. Box and Parquett Tickets, 5s. each, to be had of Mr. Clarke, stationer, George-street. Upper Box, 3s.; Pit, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessees, Messrs. Howard and James Simmonds.—THIS EVENING, HAMLET, and The BOARDING SCHOOL.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—By particular desire, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER, as HAMLET, TO-NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Laughable Farce of THE BOARDING SCHOOL, TO-NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—ROGERS, BURFORD, BELLAIR, HILL, STEWART, and BRUTON, TO-NIGHT.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, with elastic chest expanders, taught by Mr. J. CLARK, assisted by his son and daughter, at his new class-rooms, Elizabeth-street North. Days of attendance—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from four o'clock in the afternoon till half-past five, and in the evening at seven.
Private Class on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS as usual.
Mr. J. C. begs to announce that he continues to give private lessons in La Gorlitza, Polka, Schottische, Valse-a-Deux Temps, Redowa Waltz, Polka Mazurka, La Hongroise, Cellarius, La Varsoviana, &c., &c., as taught by the first masters in Europe, and which can be obtained at all hours of the day by ladies and gentlemen wishing privacy and expedition, with the great advantage of practising with his son and daughter.
Private Families and Schools punctually attended to.

LA VARSOVIANA.—This new graceful dance, which has created so much excitement in London, Paris, Vienna, and latterly in Melbourne, where it has also become fashionable, is taught by Signor CARANDINI in two lessons. Terms £1 1s. Signor Carandini begs to inform the gentry that he intends residing here, and will give lessons in dancing to families and schools. 15, Castlereagh-street.

FRANK FOWLER will deliver an Oration at the School of Arts, on MONDAY EVENING next, Subject—"Samuel Taylor Coleridge: Talker, Poet, and Metaphysician." Tickets (for which early application is requested), 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. each. J. R. CLARKE, sole agent for sale of tickets, George-street.

FRANK FOWLER'S ORATION on COLERIDGE.—Tickets can only be obtained at J. R. CLARKE'S, George-street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Elocution Class will assemble THIS EVENING, Friday, 5th June, at 8 o'clock.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. — A Lecture will be delivered at the Presbyterian School-room, Pitt-street, by the Rev. R. BOAG, B.A., on SATURDAY next; to commence at 3 o'clock. Subject—"Moral Training."

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—Question for THIS EVENING—Are protective duties advisable? Adjourned from last Friday.

SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—The Ladies' Committee of the School of Industry return their best thanks to the public for the very liberal support the Institution received at the late Sale in the Botanic Gardens. They desire especially to thank all contributors who, no doubt, in common with other well-wishers to the Institution, will be pleased by the information that the sum realised at the Sale amounted to little less than £600.—Miss CAMPBELL, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—The Committee and Collectors are requested to meet in the Church Society's Rooms TO-DAY, at 4 o'clock, to report progress.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Members are requested to take notice of the following bye-law:—
I. ELECTION OF COUNCIL.—On or before the 21st of June in each year the Secretary shall cause a ballot paper to be printed, including the names of the Council for the time being, and of any other members of the Society who may be proposed for election by written notice to the Secretary on or before the 14th June, a copy of such ballot paper to be furnished to any member on application.
For the Hon. Sec., H. R. WEBB.

PAINTERS, Glaziers, and Plumbers' Benefit Society.—A meeting of the above trades will be held at JOHN HAMILTON'S, Currency Lass, corner of George and Liverpool streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th June, for the purpose of forming a Benefit Society in connection with the above trades. The chair will be taken at seven o'clock.

BRENAN FOR SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RYAN BRENAN will meet the electors of Liverpool, at Andrew's Inn, Liverpool, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock. J. T. GANNON, hon sec.

BRENAN FOR SOUTH CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RYAN BRENAN will meet the electors of Penrith on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, on the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Rose Inn, Penrith; at Smith's Inn, Rope's Creek, St. Mary's, at 7 p.m. the same Evening. J. T. GANNON, hon. sec.

TO BANKERS and MERCHANTS.—F. FRANCIS, contractor to H.M. Post Office, Sydney, maker of stamps, seals, steel dies, envelope presses, embossing machines, &c., &c., made to order. 191, Liverpool-street East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—The perusal of the letter published by Mr. Edward Knox, as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, in your issue of to-day, must, I imagine, have failed to convince either my friends or the public that the advertisement which occasioned this correspondence was called for, and that it does not require a careful examination to arrive at the conclusion that the object sought to be accomplished by my dismissal from the Company's service, was no other than a determination to annoy me in the only way open to them; and further, the most ordinary observer cannot but have noticed the improper, and ungenerous advantage taken of a private and verbal communication, arising from an evident desire on my part to be the cause of as little disappointment as possible.

The letter in question contains several statements not warranted by facts, and compels me in self-defence to make the following explanations, which I should have much preferred to avoid, but the hasty and inconsiderate manner in which Mr. Knox has acted, and also the peculiar construction sought in his letter to be placed upon my position and proceedings, leaves me no resource but to make public the nature of my connection with himself and the Company.

When the present Company was established 1st January, 1855, Mr. Knox, knowing the value of my services in the manufacturing department, proposed to me that I should take an interest with him in the new concern to the extent of £10,000, payment for which stock I was to make him in the same way as the other parties did who joined him on that occasion, viz., 10 per cent., or thereabouts, in cash, and the residue by promissory notes in equal amounts at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months, with interest added at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum—and so arranged that the stock held by the respective parties could not be sold without retiring such of the promissory notes as were not paid at the date of the sale, thus making the stock itself a security for the due payments of all the said promissory notes. The only indulgence extended to me that I am aware of was an agreement by which my promissory notes were to be renewed so as to give me three years to pay up the amount due on condition that I would allow my share of the expected profits to go in liquidation of the bills, and for the further consideration that I should not expect any addition to my salary of £700 per annum, from the increased amount of work contemplated, my salary with the old Company having been £600 per annum.

At first I hesitated, as the amount proposed to be paid to Mr. Knox was much in advance of what the property cost him, but eventually I agreed to accept these terms; and having paid Mr. Knox every shilling of that amount, with interest, as agreed some weeks ago (the other purchasers of stock having only completed their payments to him on the 4th January last), I take it that Mr. Knox has made a very handsome profit on the transaction. I do not understand Mr. Knox's allusion to his having to pay any loss that might be incurred, seeing that the stock he sold me was security for my payments, in addition to the cash paid him at first.

I have been thus particular in detailing the circumstances under which I became a shareholder in the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, as so much stress is laid upon it by Mr. Knox, and upon which is built three-fourths of the strictures contained in his letter, and I am at a loss to conceive, under these circumstances, what is the "peculiarly advantageous manner of my being allowed to become a shareholder in the Company."

With regard to the charge of my having "received and declined proposals from other parties, to take the management of another Company, without communicating this circumstance either to the Board or myself;" as well as "that I was, whilst in their confidential employment as an officer of the Company, planning with my father the formation of a rival establishment." I can only account for Mr. Knox so misunderstanding the communication I made to him on the 23th ultimo, on which these charges rest, to his great excitement on the occasion, and the impossibility of dealing fairly and calmly with the question during that interview; and I now state positively, in answer to these charges, that what I said to Mr. Knox was—"That nothing whatever had been done, but that my father and myself had entertained the idea for a month back, and that only a few days previously, I had decided to commence on my own account."

In answer to the charge of violating the first clause of the Deed of Settlement, by which I am said to be bound as a "shareholder," to promote and advance the interests of the Company, I have to state that I never saw the said clause, nor any other clause of said deed, never having had that document in my possession, but notwithstanding, I have further to state that, up to the very day of my private communication to Mr. Knox I "had" promoted and advanced the interests of the Company, and it will only be necessary for me here to mention one instance out of "MANY WELL KNOWN," I refer to one which resulted from my own individual exertion, and from which emanated an arrangement with Messrs. R. E. and F. Tooth, of a most valuable character. Not alone did I urge on matters out of which this arrangement arose, but in the face of an unusual degree of coolness and want of encouragement on the part of Mr. Knox himself, a fact which I challenge that gentleman to deny.

No action of mine has been detrimental to the Company's interests, and, certainly, no act of mine, not even "ENTERTAINING" the "idea" of commencing on my own account would have been so damaging to the Company's interests as the violent and hasty proceedings of the Board of Directors, with Mr. Knox at their head, "must be," which can readily be understood when I state that previous to the receipt of my dismissal I was engaged writing to Mr. Knox to inform him that I had changed my mind, upon considerations of a purely personal character to himself.

In conclusion, my friends and the public cannot but see that my "DARING" to "THINK" of establishing myself is the simple cause of the extraordinary manner of advertising my ceasing to be in the "employ" of the Company.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES ROBEY.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SIR,—As Mr. James Robey's letter in the EMPIRE of to-day does not deny that he had received and declined proposals from other parties to take the management of another Company, without communicating this circumstance either to the Board or to myself, as well as that he was, whilst in their confidential employment as an officer of the Company, planning with his father the formation of a rival establishment; I shall not say another word in justification of the steps taken by the Directors in dismissing him from their employ.

Mr. Robey, however, in order to discharge himself from an appearance of ingratitude, endeavours to shew that the arrangements I made with him in respect of the £10,000 of stock which I allowed him to have, were for MY OWN BENEFIT, AND NOT HIS, and that "he is at a loss to conceive what was the peculiarly advantageous manner of his being allowed to become a shareholder in the Company."

Considering that all the other proprietors not only had the means of meeting the bills given in payment for their shares, but were compelled to do so when they fell due, whilst Mr. Robey was allowed from time to time to renew the bills he gave for his shares, on the condition that the accruing dividends were applied to the payment of the same; and considering also that the whole of his present stock, £7500, has been more than paid for out of the profits, and the sale of a small portion of his shares, the advantages of being allowed to become a shareholder upon these terms are sufficiently apparent.

If any proof, however, were wanted that Mr. James Robey was at one time most thankful for the gift by me to him of this £10,000 of stock, and that he considered it highly advantageous, the following letter from him will supply it:—

"Brisbane Distillery, 3rd January, 1856.

"My Dear Sir,—Referring to our conversation, on the subject of the interest YOU WERE SO GOOD AS TO GIVE ME in the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, wherein you informed me of your intention to transfer to them the arrangement made by yourself with me, I should be very glad if in carrying out your intentions, you would, with YOUR USUAL GREAT KINDNESS obtain for me a memorandum of the transaction. While the matter rested entirely in your hands I felt it was necessary only to have your simple promise, but now that it is about to pass into numerous hands, each at any time liable to be replaced by strangers, I feel with every respect for the honourable dealing of the Company, THAT THE VERY HANDSOME AND GENEROUS INTEREST ACCORDED TO ME BY YOURSELF would be more safe with some record as to meeting the respective bills as they fall due, &c., &c. However having made my request I will leave everything in your hands.
(Signed) JAMES ROBEY."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD KNOX.
Sydney, June 4th, 1857.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have commenced business as Auctioneers, &c., and are now prepared to receive goods of every description. They intend holding a Drapery Sale every WEDNESDAY, and from their knowledge of the business in every branch, hope to merit the patronage of the public. They are also prepared to hold Auction Sales for other description of merchandise. J. M. MERRINGTON and CO., 128, Pitt-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE!—Important notice to Buyers of books, fancy stationery, maps, playing cards, printing inks, &c., &c.—The Public are respectfully informed that the first Sale of the above, by Messrs. MURIEL and MILLER, will positively take place THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, and be continued until 6 o'clock p.m.

NOTICE.—O'Connell Trust Estate Properties. Lithographic plans are now ready for delivery at the Mart, and intending purchasers can obtain the same on application to PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers, 262, George-street.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

A PERSON of colonial experience in the management of stock is desirous of purchasing a share in a good Cattle or Sheep Station and to take charge of the same. References as to qualifications and respectability will be given. Address B. A., HERALD Office.

A HOUSE and Parlour Maid wanted. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTSON, 3, Wynyard-square.

ALLOTMENT Wanted at Paddington, either freehold or 99 years' leasehold. X. Q., HERALD Office.

A COTTAGE wanted—three or four rooms—in the vicinity of Waverley, or at the waterside. Rent moderate. J. X., HERALD Office.

CONVEYANCE Wanted to the Southern Road as far as Gundagai, and to Mudgee. Apply to the Colonial Storekeeper, Lower George-street.

COALS.—Wanted, a Cargo. JOSEPH KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

COALS.—Wanted a Cargo of A. A. Company's Coal. THOMAS POOLE, near Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

CLERK Wanted. Apply by letter only to BRADLEY and JAMES, solicitors.

DRAPERS.—An experienced Assistant wanted. DAWSON and THOMPSON, Commerce House.

DRESSMAKER wanted—a first-rate hand; none but competent persons need apply. Mrs. HOOK, 19, York-street.

EMPLOYMENT is wanted for a trustworthy Youth, 14. Writes well, has a good knowledge of business, knows town well, and can give respectable references.—Address by letter, M. E., HERALD Office.

HEBREW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—To Medical Practitioners.—Required for the above Institution a duly qualified Medical Practitioner. Testimonials required. Apply to Mr. L. LIPMAN, president, between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m., at 21, O'Connell-street.

PLASTERERS and Carpenters Wanted. Apply before 8 a m., Mr. GARSED, Willow Lodge, Glebe.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted, Two Good Hands. Apply to JAMES CHAMBERS, Redfern-street, Redfern.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—A Second Female Teacher Wanted. Applications to be made in writing, accompanied by testimonials, to F. O. DARVALL, Esq., Superintendent, Police Office, Parramatta, on or before the 10th June.

SYDNEY CLUB.—Wanted for the above establishment a first-class Cook. Apply to the Manager, with references, from 3 to 5 p.m.

STABLE MANURE.—Wanted, a Person to contract to keep the H.E.I.Co.'s Horse Repository clear of the above, for twelve months. For further particulars apply to the Managers, on the Establishment, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a steady young man, with a thorough knowledge of drapery, for a store at the Stoney Creek Diggings. Apply at the warehouse of PRINCE, BRAY, and OGG, at 9 o'clock.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, Four Good Hands. T. WETHERILL, 212, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, good Milliners. Apply to PARRY and HALBERT, 96, Pitt-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an Assistant. Apply to F. MULLER, 16, King-street West.

TO DRAYMEN.—Wanted, to Purchase or Hire, a good horse and dray. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted a lady capable of assisting in the management of a work-room. To one duly qualified a high salary will be given, by Madame BENE, Phillip-street.

TO MEDICAL MEN, &c.—Wanted by a Gentleman, a Situation as Dispensing Assistant. Address J. H., HERALD Office.

TO FARMERS.—A Young Man, with a small capital, who thoroughly understands farming, in all its branches, is open to an engagement to manage or assist in a farm. Address, proposing terms, to R. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; near the HERALD Office preferred. Address to X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Two first-hand Milliners. Mrs. MARTIN, 507, George-street South, near Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a little Girl, about 14 years of age, to nurse a baby, and to make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. CURTIS, East View House, Darlinghurst, near the Gaol; or to 98, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a respectable Person, thoroughly qualified to superintend and direct in all the branches connected with the manufacture of woollen cloth. Apply to THOMAS BARKER and CO., Sussex-street Cloth Factory.

WANTED, Teams, for Goulburn, Gundagai, Tumut, and Braidwood. Apply to ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 216, George-street.

WANTED, Left-off Clothes.—Mrs. WEYMAN, No. 3 Cooper's-row, Parramatta-street, will give the highest price in cash, for ladies' and children's wardrobes, and every description of miscellaneous property. Families waited on by addressing as above.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as Entering Clerk; he must write a good and expeditious hand, and be quick at accounts; one with a knowledge of the drapery business would be preferred. Apply Box 281, Post Office.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, a commodious Business suitable for a wholesale and retail establishment; one of the leading thoroughfares between Bridge-street and Liverpool-street preferred. Address (stating full terms and particulars) to J. S., 103, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. MERRINGTON, 128, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Waiter; also a Lad. Apply at New Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, a Man to drive a Horse and Dray. Apply to JOHN WRIGHT, Circular Bond.

WANTED, an active Lad to make himself generally useful. Apply Mr. MEWBURN'S Bazaar, 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable General House Servant, Apply 11, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active Young Man as Porter. Apply between 9 and 10 to RICHARD PEEK, 214, George-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a situation as Cook; has a thorough knowledge of his business, either in hotel or private family. No objection to the country. Address A. G., 9, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED a Situation as Junior Clerk or Collector. Address A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Twenty Tons of Billet Wood, at 41, Lower George-street. RICHARD DAWSON.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Cook. Apply to Mrs. R. M. ROBEY, Linthorpe, Newtown.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply Mr. C. J. HENFREY, 196, George-street.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. Apply Sir Walter Scott, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a Family Residence, containing not less than six rooms and kitchen, in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo preferred. Address (stating rent, &c.) to S. F., Bird and Robinson, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply, with character, to Mrs. WILLS, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, Two English Female Servants for a Gentleman's Family on the Hunter; one as Cook and Housemaid, the other as Nurse and Housemaid. Apply Mrs. STAINES, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAM JOLLY, Camden-terrace, Newtown.

WANTED, a Girl, to nurse a baby. Apply at the Exchange Hotel, George-street.

WANTED for the Country, Two Bootmen; highest wages given, to make kip boots. Apply T. W. EADY, 63, York-street.

WANTED, First-rate Shinglers. Apply to J. GORDON, Campbell-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a good Salesman. G. O. ETHEREDGE, Warwick House, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Nursemaid. Apply at 27, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a Needlewoman, accustomed to dressmaking, to attend daily on a family residing at Paddington, or if more convenient, an arrangement might be made for a few weeks' residence. Address, box 41, Post Office, stating terms and giving reference.

WANTED, a Situation in a Store, by a Young Man whose recommendations are unexceptionable; salary not so much an object as the attainment of a knowledge of business. A note addressed A. B., care of Mr. Delohery, 167, Pitt-street, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED to SELL, Twelve Couples of pure Spanish Fowls, from imported birds. Price for the lot £12. Apply at the Half-way House, Botany-road; or opposite, where [illegible].

WANTED, a [illegible], that can wash and iron. Apply No. 2, [illegible]-terrace, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, for the country, a Married Couple, without family, man as farm servant, the woman as cook and house-servant. J. C. GLUE, Labour Agent, 48, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, in the Suburbs, a small Cottage and shed. Apply to HENRY MOON, wharfinger, Walker's Wharf.

WANTED, Two first-rate Fitters and a good Boiler Maker. NICOLLE and MAIS, engineers, 63, George-street North.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply before one to Mr. M. CONSETT STEPHEN, No. 1, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, for a Country Store, a Junior Clerk. Apply CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO., 126, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Vessel to bring 150 tons of Granite from Gabo to Sydney; can load 40 tons per day, and labour found to load, freight 13s. per ton. Insurance can be effected. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom-house agent, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a Laundress, to proceed to Carrington, Port Stephens. Apply to No. 39, Yurong-street.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Female, a Situation as Housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as Nurse to an invalid lady. The country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address A. B., No. 4, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Man, without encumbrance, of three years' colonial experience, a Situation as Storekeeper, or Station Master, either town or interior. Address G. B., Box 45.

A SHOP to LET, with three rooms, in Cumberland-street North, near the Bridge. Inquire of Mr. BLACKADDER, No. 50, next door.

A COTTAGE to LET, delightfully situated, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply to R. HARNETT, Victoria-street North, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at ELDER'S Boarding Establishment—Terms, One Guinea per week. 161, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. COX'S, 58, Pitt-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. SAMSON, 14, Upper Fort-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at No 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill.

BOARD and LODGING for One or Two respectable Men. Terms, £1 3s. per week. Enquire of Mr. O'BRIEN, grocer, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET, taxes paid, water laid on. Whittell's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, unfurnished (or the furniture can be taken at a valuation). Alma Cottage now in the occupation of Captain Sparkes, Superintendent, Peninsular and Oriental Company; immediate possession can be had. Apply to Mr. R. HAWKINS, Hero of Waterloo, Sydney; or on the premises.

ONE or TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and residence, at 74, Philip-st. North.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, the White Horse Cellar Public-house, with License. Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 8th instant, for the lease for two years (commencing from the 1st of July, 1857) of the above well-known Public-house, with billiard-room attached. EDWIN ROUSE, Rouse's Hotel, Windsor Road.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS, suitable for a lady or gentleman, or two gentlemen, at 14, Elizabeth-street North.

STORE to LET, with front and back entrance. Rent, 25s. per week. 142, Lower George-street.

STORES.—The advertisers not requiring the whole of their Stores, situate in one of the best positions in the City, would be glad to rent a portion to respectable parties on advantageous terms. Address STORES, to the care of Mr. MALLISON, solicitor, Mort's Buildings.

STORES TO LET, in the centre of Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Theatre, containing three spacious Floors, counting-house, good dwelling apartments, with an enclosed yard and large shed. Rent moderate. Apply to W. BARKER, 4, Elizabeth-street.

SHOP to LET, water laid on; taxes paid. Rent moderate. Whittell's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

SIMLA Cottage, Snail's Bay, Balmain, to LET, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, wharf, &c. Apply on the premises.

TWO BEDROOMS, and Private Sitting Room, with or without board. No. 2, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

TWO OR THREE respectable Men can be accommodated with board and lodging. — Lower George-st.

TWO or three respectable Young Men can board and reside at 57, Elizabeth-street North.

TO BE LET, at Balmain, a large House. Apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, House on the North side of King-street, between York and Clarence streets. The above contains 8 rooms, with coach-house, stable, hayloft, and convenient out offices, and is now in the occupation of Mrs. SLOMAN. Water laid on. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a compact Dwelling-House, No. 290, Pitt-street, lately in the occupation of Dr. Ure, containing 8 rooms, 2 kitchens, pantry, large coach-house, stable, and hayloft; water laid on. The house has just been done up. For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, 59, Pitt-street, opposite Foss'.

TO LET, a Twenty-horse Stable, with large yard. Apply Paddington Inn, Paddington.

TO LET, a Cottage at Milsom's Point, North Shore. Enquire of Mr. DIND.

TO LET, immediately, No. 13, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace, a first-class Family Residence, six rooms, kitchen, servants' and store room; water laid on, &c. Rent moderate. Apply next door, No. 15.

TO BE LET, at Balmain, a large House. Apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, the well-known Public-house Rose of Australia, Lower George-street. For particulars apply on the premises. N.B.—A first-rate chance to make a fortune.

TO LET, a Four-room Cottage, No. 2, Jesmond-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a Block of Ground in Sussex-street, adjoining Mr. M'Lenon's public-house, for any terms that may be agreed on. Apply to WILLIAM SPEARS, butcher, Market-street.

TO LET, No. 15, Williams-terrace, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room; water laid on, and capacious yard with back entrance. This highly respectable neighbourhood makes this a desirable residence for a respectable family. Possession on Monday, 8th instant. Apply to Mr. J. WILLIAMS, Parramatta; or Messrs. MURIEL and MILLER, Sydney. June 2nd.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, Wood Carters, &c.—To LET, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, three Cottages, of 3, 4, and 5 rooms each, stabling, &c., with or without paddocks; all fenced in. Rent of each, 5s., 6s., and 10s. per week. Enquire of Mr. SLOCOMBE, storekeeper, Canterbury.

TO LET, the University Hotel, corner of the Glebe and Parramatta Roads. Apply to R. WALTON, on the premises.

TO BE LET, Shop and Premises in Castlereagh-street. Apply BEAUMONT and WALLER, Castlereagh-st.

TO LET, Bay-street, Glebe, Two Shops with large fronts, rent 35s. Apply to G. F. BAKER, 23, King-street.

TO LET, at Ultimo, House with Stable attached.

TO LET.—Houses, Cottages, and Stores, in the City and Suburbs. BURGIS and BOWES, 284, George-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street South, Three 4-room Cottages, with kitchen and well of water, rent 15s. Also a good coach-house, stable and hay-loft with large room attached, rent 15s. Apply to G. F. BAKER, agent, 23, King-street.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—To Let, on Lease, a House and Grounds, situate in St. Mary's, South Creek; containing seven rooms, a large detached kitchen, laundry, coach-house, stables, &c.; a large garden well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c. The situation is well adapted for a medical man, as there is a first-rate opening for a clever and steady man. For particulars apply on the premises; and at GEO. CHISHOLM and CO.'S, Pitt-street, Sydney.

5-ROOMED HOUSES to LET, 15s. per week. Apply Mr. THOMAS, grocer, Bay-street, Glebe.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496129

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, March 15th.

THE defeat of Lord Palmerston's Government, and the dissolution of Parliament, are the especial news which will reach you by this opportunity. By an extraordinary combination of forces—by what the Premier himself has felicitously described as "the fortuitous concourse of atoms in the same lobby"—a vote of censure against Government on account of the Chinese war, has been carried by a majority of sixteen; and by that vote the Parliament has sealed its own doom.

The motion, introduced by Mr. Cobden, was supported by the whole strength of the Tories, added to the Peelite and the Peace sections, and the few Liberals who still cling to the skirts of Lord John Russell. The whole oratorical power of the House was arrayed against Ministers. On one side were, Mr. Cobden himself, with his "unadorned eloquence," Mr. Gladstone, with his logical subtlety and his power of words, Mr. Disraeli, with his old armoury of stinging sarcasms, Lord John Russell, with the traditional weight of his name, Sir James Graham, with all his experienced skill and veteran cunning, Sydney Herbert, with his jaunty ease and plausibility, and Mr. Roebuck with his virulence and his venom. On the other Lord Palmerston stood almost alone amidst a frightened flock of second-raters, of whom none could be found more capable than Sir George Grey, or more powerful than Bethell. The result, under these circumstances, though entirely unexpected by the country, is scarcely to be wondered at. The great cause of Bowring *versus* Yeh has been decided against the plaintiff. The House of Commons has deliberately affirmed the justice of the Chinese cause, and declared our officers to be pirates and murderers. In the face of fact and logic the Arrow has been pronounced not a British vessel, and all the steps taken by Sir Michael Seymour are repudiated as unnecessary and unjustifiable. In the first place, it was argued that the Arrow had no right to the British flag, inasmuch as her colonial register had expired six days before the outrage, which is as much as to say that an Englishman is not an Englishman if there is a flaw in his baptismal register. In the next place, it is said that the reparation exacted was out of all proportion to the injury, and it is asked why Sir Michael Seymour did not content himself with seizing one or two junks by way of reprisals—that is to say, that having received a slap in the face, we were bound to do no more than to steal the insulter's purse. Thirdly, it is alleged that we have made this case of the Arrow a pretext for enforcing certain foregone determinations on the Chinese, although it was not denied that the terms of the treaty of 1842, gave us power to enforce those conditions which we have only now thought of enforcing. By these, and such like arguments; by an intolerable amount of casuistry, and by a very free use of the great names of justice, humanity, and philanthropy, the House of Commons has been humbugged by Messrs. Cobden and Gladstone into passing condemnation on our officers in China, and on our Government at home which upholds these officers.

I refer you to the papers for full particulars of this momentous debate. The majority against Ministers was quite unexpected. It was thought, indeed, that the thing would be run very close, but up to the last moment Hayter did not despair of winning. At the clubs the news was received with great surprise and some consternation. Even the supporters of Mr. Cobden did not anticipate a victory, at which some of them will have no great reason to rejoice. The scene in the House on the last night of the debate (of which I was an eye-witness), was most exciting. At five o'clock, the House was tolerably full, to hear Mr. Roundell Palmer, the last of the Peelites. Then it thinned down to scarcely more than thirty, when Mr. Henley was speaking, who accused our officers of "murdering" untold numbers of human beings, and Sir John Bowring of deliberate falsehood. All this time the lobbies and approaches to the House were thronged with groups of anxious and whispering members. Lord Mulgrave and Hayter, the Government whips, were wandering about like perturbed spirits. Everything denoted that a crisis was at hand, and honorable members were speculating as to Pam.'s next move, and "Johnny's" little game. So it went on till ten o'clock. Then the House began to fill. Members had returned from dinner and from evening parties. There is a rush of lords and notabilities to the galleries. Lord Derby is seen peering anxiously at the movements below. Everybody was on tip-toe to hear Gladstone, nor was anybody disappointed. It was a masterly speech—one of the best that has been heard for years in the House, abounding in passages of great and lofty eloquence, and addressed far more directly to the feelings than is at all usual with the member for Oxford. Its effect upon the auditors was extraordinary. I am told, and I can believe it, that it made many converts, and secured many waverers. The peroration was most effective, and cheer after cheer attended the orator when he took his seat. The sensation had scarcely subsided when Lord Palmerston arose. The occasion was a great one, but the First Minister was hardly equal to it. He could not but feel the overpowering weight of the talent arrayed against him, and that he had to fight almost single-handed against the most formidable combination that had perhaps ever opposed a British minister. By degrees, however, the lofty tone and easy self-reliant manner habitual to the Premier re-asserted themselves. He was not to be beaten without a fight. His story of the affair of the Arrow was clear, precise, and succinct. He successfully stripped the veil from Chinese duplicity at Canton, and the sophistry of the Opposition at home. But his best hit was the account he gave of the coalition which assailed him. Here he was cheered most lustily by his party, and he sat down amidst a torrent of applause scarcely inferior to that which had greeted Mr. Gladstone. Then up and spoke Disraeli; he was short, sharp, and epigrammatic. His retort upon Palmerston in respect to coalitions was loudly cheered by his side. "The First Minister is of all men the man who cannot bear a coalition. Why, Sir, he is the archetype of political combination without avowed principles!" The allusions to the "infant Hercules who had been taken out of the Whig cradle" were received with shouts of laughter, in which Lord Palmerston joined. As Dizzy sits down the House surges with excitement. Then Mr. Cobden briefly replies, and the question is put. The bells in the lobbies and waiting-rooms ring furiously. The doors are locked by the sergeant-at-arms. The ayes slowly defile to the right and the noes to the left. The tellers having counted their men, take their places at the bar. Little Hayter, pale and fearful, whispers Lord Palmerston, who hangs his head for a moment. Then the clerk hands the paper to Mr. Cobden, and a mighty shout arises. It is known that the numbers are against Government. There is a pause again, until Mr. Cobden reads the figures, which is followed by frantic cheering from the Opposition. Some on the Government side cheer also from excitement. The storm rages uncontrolled for several minutes, and then members look at Palmerston, who makes no sign, and the House adjourns at half past two.

Of the two courses which lay open to Lord Palmerston upon his defeat, he has chosen that which is the most honest and most patriotic. He might have resigned immediately, and thus have placed his conquerors in a fix, for they would hardly have been prepared to assume the Government in concert. But he has preferred to dissolve Parliament and to appeal to the country. The wisdom of this step becomes every day more apparent. Whatever may be the state of opinion in the House on the Chinese question, it is incontestible that a vast majority out of doors approve of the Government policy, and are inclined to support Lord Palmerston against the motley coalition. The enthusiasm, indeed, for Palmerston, personally, is something remarkable. All political questions are for the present merged in his individuality. All classes and parties unite in upholding the Minister, who saved the country in the late war, and whose only fault now is that he has supported our officers acting in defence of British life and property in China. The defeat of Lord Palmerston, which was to have been his undoing, has been his strength. The coalition has exploded itself with its own petard. The country with one voice repudiates Dizzy, and declares for Pam. London, Manchester, Liverpool—all the great cities of England, have passed resolutions of confidence in Lord Palmerston's government, and have emphatically reversed the decision of the House of Commons in the Chinese affair. The popularity of the Premier was never at a greater height. With all his faults—and they are not a few—the nation cannot but admire his pluck, and his true English manliness. The electors at large require no other cry than "Palmerston;" and many members who have deserted their national standard to follow the Will-o'-the-wisp of Mr. Cobden, are already doomed to lose their seats. Nothing is thought of at the coming election but Palmerston and the Coalition, and candidates are required only to choose between them.

The dissolution is fixed for the 25th, or thereabouts, and Parliament is busily engaged in setting its affairs in order before its decease. The preparations for the coming election occupy all the attention of the public. As far as one can foresee, the result will be greatly to strengthen the power of Lord Palmerston. There is certain to be a great reduction in the Tory ranks; and some even of the Liberal party who have acted a factious part in the late debate, will lose their seats. Among others, Mr. Cobden is rejected of the West Riding. It is doubtful even whether Lord John Russell will be returned for the City. He is extremely unpopular among all parties. Lord Palmerston himself was invited by a very numerous and influential deputation to stand for the City, but he has declined. Mr. Robert Lowe is to stand for Manchester, in place of either Bright or Milner Gibson. At Oxford, Mr. Gladstone is threatened with opposition in the person of the Marquis of Blandford, who comes forward in the Low Church interest. The changes of seats will be unusually numerous, and I have heard it reckoned that more than one-sixth of the next House of Commons will be new members.

As to the Chinese question a revulsion of public feeling is rapidly taking place. The last accounts from China have served to enlighten the public as to the true character of Mr. Cobden's lambs. It is beginning to be doubted, even by those who voted in favour of the late motion, whether Commissioner Yeh is really the unsophisticated, ingenuous being he was represented; and whether a people who make war by means of poisoned loaves, and who offer rewards for heads, are exactly a nation to be treated according to the forms of international law. It is felt that British life and property are in a most critical condition at the Chinese ports, and it is very gravely questioned whether the recent decision of the House will tend to increase the security, and add to the protection of our fellow countrymen on those distant shores. The sympathy which hitherto has been all in favour of the Chinese, is now being diverted into its natural channel, and every one asks—what next, what next? How shall we follow up the vote of the other night? How withdraw from the struggle with honour and safety? Are the heads of Sir John Bowring and Sir Michael Seymour to be offered up to Yeh, or will that amicable barbarian be content with Ko-tow made sixteen times, in humble submission to the might, majesty, and meekness of the brother of the sun and moon? Added to the responsibility of the war itself, the Government are now charged with the burden of withdrawing from the contest. They have sent out Lord Elgin to make things pleasant; but the duties imposed upon that officer will tax to the very utmost even his acknowledged powers.

The feeling at home upon this China question, if analysed, is simply this—that our authorities were right in alleging that an insult was offered to the British flag; but that it was a pity they had not still clearer and greater ground for asserting our rights and for curbing the intolerable insolence of the Chinese. The justice of our cause is admitted universally on the Continent and in America; it is only in England that Commissioner Yeh has any friends. The French papers, though they exult over the defeat of their great enemy, Palmerston, are forced to own that we were right in Canton, and that whatever has been done is as much in the name of Europe at large as of England.

The very day on which Ministers met their reverse, news came of the signing of a peace with Persia. This gives Lord Palmerston another claim upon popular favour. No one here was reconciled to the Persian war, because scarcely any one knew what it meant. Besides, we have just taken off the double income-tax, and we did not relish the notion of its being put on again, because Persia would not give up Herat. But Persia *has* given up Herat, and we have given up Bushire, and Mr. Murray is to go back again, and all is made right. Thus, by our energy and promptitude, we have averted a long and serious struggle in Central Asia, and have forced Russia *se reculer* once more.

An act of tardy justice has been done by the House to Sir John Macneill and Colonel Tulloch, the Crimean Commissioners. These two officers, having declined the shabby offer of a thousand pounds a piece, are as yet without any acknowledgment of their great services to the country. Their only fault, as it appears, is that they were too honest. It was intended that they should make a sham report, to cover the delinquencies of a sham war and a sham administration. But Sir John Macneill and his colleague were too honest to do as they were bid. Therefore those who preside over the great office, whose duty it is to provide "how not to do it," were disappointed and angry. The House of Commons, by way of reparation, has moved an address to the Crown, which it is to be hoped will result in something more becoming being given to the Commissioners than a thousand pounds a piece.

The foreign news is not of much interest. The Neufchatel question is not yet settled, owing to the obstinacy and pride of the Prussian King. But England and France will take care that it does not end in war. The alliance continues firm; and to France we are mainly indebted for the early settlement of the Persian difficulty.

H. E. W.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCASSIA.

Trieste, March 19.

DESPATCHES from Constantinople, dated the 14th instant, announce that the ship Kangaroo had landed troops and arms in Circassia.

M. de Boutenieff had demanded the appointment of a commission to inquire into the nature and origin of this expedition.

There had been serious disturbances among the population of Tibris, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions.

The Circassians had repulsed 4000 Russians on the frontier of Abasia.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

We have received the following telegraphic despatch from our Vienna correspondent:—

"Vienna, March 19, Noon.

"Count Paar has received orders to quit his post if he cannot obtain from the Turin Cabinet the satisfaction demanded."—*The Times*.

THE EAST.

Marseilles, March 18.

The Telemachus, which left Constantinople on the 5th (we have news to the 6th), has arrived, after a detention of four days.

There have been terrible tempests throughout the East. The Cressy and Majestic, men-of-war had been compelled to take refuge at Malta. In the last two days of calmer weather 200 ships have arrived at Marseilles.

An Algerine having been assassinated by a Turk, M. Thouvenel had energetically demanded that they should make the criminal an example by a public punishment.

Admiral Bouet was at anchor off Smyrna, on the 5th, with three ships of war. An English brig the Roscoe, having been burned near the mouth of the Hermus, her crew was saved by the French Admiral.

Kiamil Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem, has been recalled.

Prince Gagarin has arrived at Kutais. He is appointed Governor-General of the provinces of Gouriel, Imeritia, Mingrelia, and Abasia, and has been received with acclamations.

The Russian fleet in the Caspian now amounts to 17 steamships.

The Russians have completed a fort near the mouth of the Goorgen, which will contain a garrison of 2000 men.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Porte is said to be firmly resolved not to consent to the union of Moldavia and Wallachia; and if the refusal of the Sultan to accede to any of the wishes expressed by the divans *ad hoc* should lead to disturbances, Turkish troops will at once cross the Danube. Private information has been received here that Reschid Pacha and Lord Redcliffe agree in thinking that the union of the Danubian Principalities would to Russia be equivalent to a pitched battle won against the allies.—The *Times'* (Second Edition) Vienna Letter.

A letter from Galatz, of the 4th instant, states that in conformity with the decision of the Paris Congress, which declared that the delta of the Danube should be restored to Turkey, Omar Bey had entered Sulina at the head of 150 men, and had taken possession of the country in the name of his sovereign. The Austrians at Sulina had received orders to leave.

FRANCE.

(*From the Globe's own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday Evening.—Telegraphic intelligence has been received *via* Vienna, to the effect that Count Paar, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief in Moldavia, had left Jassy on the 16th with his staff. Before a week has elapsed the Principalities will consequently be evacuated, and the fears or pretended fears entertained here with regard to a protracted occupation by Austria completely dispelled. It is singular that whereas the Paris journals have been loud in extolling Russia for having evacuated the Bolgrad territory in so ready a manner, not an allusion is made to the equal readiness displayed by Austria. It is true that both Powers have only performed their simple duty, but the exclusive favour shown to Russia is worthy of observation.

A private letter, received from a French naval officer serving in the China squadron, describes the sufferings of many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread as having been atrocious. Some of the unfortunate persons have lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of the head. A Russian captain has been attacked with opthalmic symptoms, and his sight is despaired of. About 400 persons were more or less poisoned. The same letter confirms what has been stated with respect to the presence of Europeans in the Chinese fleets, and it would appear that the aptitude displayed by the native sailors in adopting European tactics is extraordinary. Their audacity has, in fact, become so great that no punishment can be too severe for them, but it is very essential that offensive measures should be taken without further delay.

Count Walewski gave a farewell banquet last night to Ferouk Khan.

The following (says the *Times*) is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated yesterday (Thursday), 6 p.m.:—

The Government received yesterday news from Naples. It is said that a reconciliation with France and England is becoming not merely possible, but probable, and that an attaché of the French Foreign Office will soon leave for Naples on a private mission.

Lord Elgin is expected to visit Paris previous to his departure for China, in order to confer with the French Government. I give this as an *on dit* without vouching for its exactness.

Colonel Oklewsky, Chief of Division of Railways at St. Petersburg, has arrived in Paris. His visit relates to the construction of railways in Russia.

M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister in Paris, has been thanked in the name of the Emperor of the French for the attention of the Emperor of Austria in placing the statue of the first Napoleon in the public gardens of Milan.

A private letter from Vienna announces that news had been received at that city by telegraph that the General commanding the troops of occupation of Moldavia had quitted Jassy on the 16th, and with the whole of the officers at head-quarters, was on his way towards the frontier. The infantry had already quitted the country, and there only remained some detachments of cavalry and a quantity of stores. It was believed that the evacuation would be complete on the 25th.

A letter from Galatz, of the 4th instant, states that, in conformity with the decision of the Paris Congress, which declared that the delta of the Danube should be restored to Turkey, Omer Bey had entered Sulina at the head of 150 men, and had taken possession of the country in the name of his sovereign. The Austrians at Sulina had received orders to leave.

Changes are spoken of as likely to take place among the upper classes of the magistracy; such as the retirement of M. Troplong from the Presidency of the Court of Cassation, and M. Delangle to succeed him. The destination which rumour again gives to M. Troplong, is that of Arch-Chancellor of the Empire. M. de Royer, Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, would, under such circumstances, be named first President of the Court of Appeal.

It is also said that M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, is likely to be transferred to the Home Department, and that M. Vaisse, now Procureur-General at the Court of Paris, will take the Department of Public Instruction.

The Paris papers have been directed to discontinue the discussion on the civil war in the Vendee, in the great Revolution. That discussion was occasioned by the funeral sermon of the Bishop of Poitiers on the Marchioness de Larochjacquelin, who died a week or two ago, and who, as every one knows, played a distinguished part during that struggle, and afterwards wrote a most interesting history of it. The Bishop of Poitiers seemed to regard all those who fell in that war as martyrs to the cause of religion and legitimacy. The *Siècle* made some angry comments on the discourse; it was replied to by the *Univers* and *Union*—the *Siècle* rejoined, and the dispute soon waxed warm. The question was about to enter into a new phase, when the authorities stepped in, and separated the combatants.

The following private telegraphic despatches have been received by the *Times*:

"MARSEILLES, MARCH 18.—The Télémaque has arrived from Constantinople four days behindhand, owing to tempestuous weather, which forced the Cressy and the Majestic, English ships-of-the-line, to put into Malta. Admiral Bouet anchored on the 5th at Smyrna with three vessels of his division, leaving two in the Piræus. The Admiral saved the crew of the English brig Roscoe, when on fire at the mouth of the Hermus. Kiamil Pasha, Governor of Jerusalem, has been replaced."

Prince Gagarin has arrived at Kutais with the title of Governor-General of Gouriel, Imeritia, Mingrelia, and Abasia. He was received with great enthusiasm.

The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea consists at present of 17 steamers. A fort constructed by the Czar's troops at the mouth of the Gourgan has been terminated, and will contain a garrison of 2000 men.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received:—

"MADRID, March 18.—It is not true that there exists an agreement between the Progressistas and the Vicalvarists. The reports respecting a Ministerial crisis are unfounded. The interest on the Royal road shares is to be paid in April."

MARSEILLES, March 18.—Monsignor d'Allou, Bishop of Meaux, and Monsignor Morthion, Bishop of Bombay, left this place yesterday for Rome by the mail steamer Vatican. Sidi-Abdallah, Caid of the province of Boghar, arrived yesterday from Algiers on his way to Paris.

The assassin Matraccia, who is under sentence of death here, has at length shown some signs of repentance, and has confessed the justice of his sentence. He is allowed every indulgence compatible with his position. He has even been permitted to enjoy the company of a parrot whom he taught to speak in four languages.

A letter from Toulon dated yesterday, states that great preparations are being made there for the naval review which is to take place in honour of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. The screw ships of the line, Tourville and Arcole, under the orders of Admiral Lavand, have sailed from Brest to reinforce the fleet at Toulon. Other ships of war are likewise expected.

AUSTRIA.

(*From the Times' own Correspondents.*)

Vienna, March 17.—The Cabinet and the Council of the Empire are busily employed in completing several new laws, which are to be published either before the Emperor leaves for Hungary, or while he is in that kingdom. The general amnesty for the whole of Austria will probably appear at the beginning of May, on the eve of their Majesties' departure from Vienna to Pesth. The other ordinances that are likely soon to be promulgated are:—The statutes for the representation of the provinces, the municipal laws, the regulations relative to professions and trades, and the laws establishing the civil rights of the Jews. According to a correspondent of the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, who is generally extremely well informed, the Hungarian periodical press is likely to have somewhat more liberty of speech than it has at present. The Hungarians will also be allowed to use their own language in the higher as well as in the lower schools, and in the lower courts of justice.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following observations on the quarrel which has arisen between Spain and Mexico:—

"It is very desirable that Mexico should make peace with Spain, by recognising, as far as it is possible, the just claims of the latter. The men of influence who have at heart the national independence of Mexico favour this step with all their energy. The United States advancing money to Mexico suggests an unfavourable idea; they extend their arms the better to devour her. The partisans of peace with Spain are not wanting in excellent reasons to back up their opinions. They represent that a new appropriation of the Customs funds would leave the State without resources. These funds are already partly mortgaged, and represent the guarantees of former debts. The loan which Mexico contemplates contracting, it is said, with the United States can only prove a ruinous expedient. It is therefore desirable in all points of view that the mission to Madrid, which has been entrusted to a Mexican diplomatist, should meet with entire success. The government of a country like Spain, in treating with the unfortunate republic of Mexico, can afford to be very conciliatory and very moderate in its demands. We must moreover not forget that it would be very difficult to carry on a long war with Mexico, for the country is defended as much by its climate as by the courage of its inhabitants."

THE BALTIC.

Hamburg, March 18.

The latest intelligence from Stockholm states that the weather has been extremely cold, and the navigation interrupted; but the finest weather prevailed in other parts of the Baltic, and the same influence is experienced here.

Accounts from the Swedish capital, of the 12th instant, state that the Committee of the Reichstag, appointed to report on the Government railway scheme, had completed their report satisfactorily to all parties, and Colonel Ericson's plans and proposals for the direction of the various lines have been generally sanctioned by the committee. The report recommends that the means for carrying out these lines shall be raised by foreign loans, upon the most reasonable terms to be obtained.

The *Ostsee Zeitung* mentions the probability of Riga being speedily dismantled of all her fortifications, with the exception of the citadel, and the work of demolition is to be undertaken by private contractors, on account of the Russian Government.

Lord Wodehouse, who had been absent from St. Petersburg for a short time, had returned to the Embassy.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, March 16.—In the sitting of the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on the bill for a grant of 5,200,000f., on account of the fortifications of Alessandria, was resumed, and the bill ultimately passed by a majority of 92, the votes being 106 in favour, and 14 against. The House was again crowded in every part devoted to the public. At the opening of the discussion, General della Marmora rose to reply to the Deputy Corsi, who had addressed some questions to him on Saturday. The project had been studied, said the General, not for 40 days, but from a long time back, and they followed the traces even of General Chasseloup, who had fortified Alessandria in the time of Napoleon; the expense of what was intended to be done could not exceed the grant demanded; the National Guard could not take the field, but might very well defend a fortress; and the fortifications would efficiently contribute to the defence of the capital.

A correspondent of the *Milan Gazette* had recently mentioned the great "consumption of men" in the Sardinian army. He had said that this army of 40,000 men lost 2000 or 3000 every year. In reply to a member who had alluded to this statement the other day, the Minister of War gave the following table as the official return of casualties in the land forces for the last six years:—

In 1850	520 deaths
1851	411
1852	535
1853	673
1854 (year of cholera)	929
1855 (cholera in Sardinia)	908
1856	537

From this it appears that the loss is something over one per cent. in ordinary years, and this result the Minister attributed to the improved condition of the soldier, who was better fed and lodged than formerly, and had less guard duty.

M. Valerio said he should vote for the bill because pride imposed the national defence of the cause of Italy. He could make no opposition to it, but he wished they would arm and organise the National Guard, which might come in aid of the army in case of need, and do the service of the fortified places.

M. Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Minister of War had assured him that the National Guard might be very useful in some cases, even in its present state, and that, moreover, a commission had been named to report on what reforms were desirable.

Major Cadorna spoke of the military advantages of fortifying Alessandria, which, ever since its foundation in 1170, he said, had always been considered a strategical point of defence. Now that Casale had been fortified it was time to think of Alessandria. By restoring the fence of circumvallation and constructing some detached forts, it might be placed in a state of defence without much delay.

M. Brofferio availed himself of this occasion to attack the Government on the note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in answer to Count Buol, and he said that for some newspaper articles and some useless fortifications he could not absolve the Ministry from unconstitutionalism, and that, in consequence, he should vote against the bill.

Count Cavour said he could not reply to M. Brofferio with regard to the note, because the affair being still pending he should be wanting in the most elementary rules of reserve and decency were he to do so; but that, when the difference was arranged, he would lay all the documents before Parliament, and would then endeavour to show that the diplomatic note, censured by M. Brofferio, was in conformity with the principles professed by him (Count Cavour) and with the policy of the Ministry.

The President of the Council then proceeded to show that the expense of 5,000,000f. for these fortifications was not too great in the actual state of the finances, and that there was very much to hope for from the increase of the revenue.

After some further discussion on the question of unconstitutionalism on the part of Government in commencing the works without the approval of Parliament, the Chamber passed to the consideration of the different clauses, which were passed without discussion. The vote by ballot on the whole bill gave the result already mentioned.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES TO CHINA.

(*From the Times, March 17.*)

THE announcements appearing in our successive impressions of Saturday and yesterday, to the effect that a new Plenipotentiary had been appointed to proceed to Pekin, and that the last statesman intrusted with such a mission had just departed this life, might seem almost to imply that diplomatic intercourse with China was transacted once only in a generation, and that we were now about to repeat the enterprise which produced so little results forty years since. The coincidence, however, is merely superficial, for in no points do the two occasions resemble each other. Since the Embassy of Lord Amherst to the Celestial Empire our whole relations with that Power have undergone a change, and are now dated almost entirely from the Treaty of 1842. That settlement, ineffective in some respects as it now appears, represented little less than a revolution in the relative positions of the two countries, and the Court of Pekin, instead of dismissing our Ambassador unheard on assumptions of its own, was fain to confess itself vanquished, to open its ports, and to pay a heavy tribute to the conqueror. We no longer address the Chinese Government with the views formerly entertained, but can estimate accurately its claims, its resources, and its power, as compared with our own.

It is surprising in what a small compass of facts, if not of time, our political relations with this singular empire will be found to lie. When Lord Macartney, the first Envoy ever despatched from Great Britain to Pekin, departed on his novel mission in 1792, a British Factory had been maintained at Canton for more than a century, and it was to regulate, and, if possible, improve, the terms on which our countrymen inhabited the Chinese territory that the Embassy was sent. The analogy between the circumstances of that period and the present as regards the local politics of Canton might seem extraordinary if it were not recollected that the same motives of action would continue to operate upon two parties so situated as ourselves and the Cantonese. In the history of Lord Macartney's Embassy we read of the jealousy and fierceness of the city population, of the rudeness of the English, chafing under the contumely to which they were subjected, of the probable ignorance of the Supreme Government on the point, of the advantage of enlightening it by direct communication, and of the attempts of the Canton authorities to prevent a step so menacing to their own provincial power. Even the original appearance of our countrymen in the Canton River is so singularly characteristic both of ourselves and the Chinese, that, with a little change of phraseology and nomenclature, it might be related as an occurrence of October last. It was in the 17th century when the captains of three English merchantmen, having acquired from the Portuguese of Macao the information that there was a great river and a goodly city to which no barbarian could have access, determined, with audacious unconcern, to brave the authority of the most populous empire in the world, and deliberately sailed, with all the English vessels they could collect, up the waters of Canton. Surrounded by "jounckes," and interrogated by the astounded Mandarins, they declared, sincerely enough that they wanted only liberty of trade, and received in return fair words, with the privilege of anchoring in the river. Presently, however, the Chinese, conceiving suspicions of their purpose, "put 46 of cast-iron ordnance into the fort lying close to the brink of the river, each piece between 6 cwt. and 7 cwt., and well proportioned; and after the end of four days, having, as they thought, sufficiently fortified themselves, they discharged divers shot, though without hurt, upon one of the barges passing by them to find out a convenient watering-place. Herewith the whole fleet, being instantly incensed, did on the sudden display their bloody ensigns, and, weighing their anchors, fell up with the flood, and berthed themselves before the castle, whence came many shot, yet not any that touched so much as hull or rope; whereupon, not being able to endure their bravadoes any longer, each ship began to play furiously upon them with its broadsides, and after two or three hours, perceiving their cowardly fainting, the boats were landed with about 100 men, which sight occasioned them with great distractions instantly to abandon the castle and fly, the boats' crews in the meantime, without let, entering the same, and displayed his Majesty's colours of Great Britain upon the walls." Many of the combats of later days have been little more than reproductions of this first encounter of the English and the Chinese.

The consequences, however, of this characteristic introduction proved rather inconvenient. Unlike other nations, who had paved the way for their merchants by subtle and crafty missionaries, armed with such credentials as might tend to impose respect, the English appeared on the scene as reckless, independent adventurers, and their attitude, more daring, but less dignified, than that of other Europeans, inspired the Chinese with mingled sentiments of dread and dislike. For more than a century did this situation of affairs continue, until the conquest of Bengal the capture of the Phillipines, and the extraordinary increase of our commerce at Canton excited the attention of the Court of Pekin, and impressed its rulers with a more adequate idea of the position of Great Britain. To confirm these impressions, and at the same time to adopt, as it were, the settlement at Canton, and cover it by the protection and recognition of the parent State, Lord Macartney was despatched to the Chinese capital, and his Embassy was followed 24 years afterwards by that of Lord Amherst, whose decease we yesterday announced. From that time to 1839 affairs proceeded in much the same fashion—with inherent weakness, but arrogant assumption, on the part of the Chinese, with a disadvantageous position but conscious power on the part of the British. At length came a positive rupture and an actual war between China and one of the great Powers of Europe, the result of which, as we need hardly repeat, was the total defeat of the Asiatics, the ransom of Canton, and the opening of the Celestial Empire to the merchants of the West on more liberal terms than before.

That these conditions have been but imperfectly fulfilled the reader is well aware, and, in fact, the reception given to Lord Amherst at Pekin is no bad type of the general treatment accorded to Europeans in China. He was refused admission to the Celestial Court, except on terms with which it would have been degrading to comply, and it is only on terms which, though we do comply with them, are at once humiliating and oppressive, that we maintain an intercourse enriching the whole Chinese nation. "I sympathize," said Mr. Cobden himself in introducing his recent resolutions, "I sympathise with the position of the Chinese merchants residing at Canton. It is not a pleasant thing to live on the borders of a river, and not to have a distance of two miles for exercise." Certainly it is not, and the unpleasantness is felt still more sensibly when we remember that our residence there is infinitely beneficial to the Chinese themselves, and that but a few years ago we held to ransom this very city from which, in defiance of treaty engagements, we are still insolently excluded. It is easy to declaim about the rights and and independence of Chinamen, but when a far stronger nation demands, for the purposes of commerce alone, such facilities of intercourse as would remove the marks of debasement and obviate the chances of quarrel, we do not see how the requisition is to be described as unjust or unreasonable.

Looking comprehensively over the course of our relations with China, we may say that the only proceeding which really affected our position there was the war of 1839, and that the only impediment to the realisation of the advantages then obtained lies in the spirit and disposition either of the Cantonese or their governors. How little permanent effect was produced by Lord Macartney's mission may be inferred from the failure of Lord Amherst's a few years afterwards. Very different, however, was the result of those hostilities by which the Court of Pekin learnt that a "barbarian" Government many thousand miles off had the power to coerce it into reason on its own territories, and to make it pay for the lesson. We do not believe that even at this moment the moral of the event would have been lost if the Court of Pekin were still in possession of its ordinary authority and had proper cognisance of affairs at Canton. It is scarcely, indeed, to be imagined that a Government constitutionally timorous, with the recollection still fresh of so decisive a defeat, should venture deliberately upon renewed hostilities with its formidable adversary for the sake of resisting demands which it had already conceded. We sincerely trust that Lord Elgin may find the means of reviving recent impressions of our power without any repetition of the severities which accompanied them, and that he may be able to enforce his arguments rather by the terrors of the old war than the results of a new one. Our demands are still for reasonable treatment, and nothing more. We desire no conquests in China,—in fact, it would be preposterous to think of establishing ourselves on territory already too small for its population. We ask only for such conditions as will relieve from stigma and inconvenience an intercourse as advantageous to the Chinese as it is to us, and in this request there is surely nothing contrary to fairness or justice.

THE ELECTIONEERING ADDRESSES.

(*From the Times, 19th March.*)

AFTER reading forty or fifty electioneering addresses in succession, one arrives at some interesting general results. One is, that no two of them are incredible as it may appear—exactly alike. Even the same precise past and the same precise future, the same acts and the same promises, the self-same opinions on Parliamentary Reform, Ballot, the Maynooth question, and Church-rates, and Sir John Bowring, assume a different external mould and form. Some adopt the short, pithy, and others the long, sonorous style. Some have obviously read the *Spectator* at one time of their lives, and affect elegance. Frankness, humility, zeal, and discretion we find to be all in their turn electioneering virtues, and each is represented. The poet talks of the seven ages of man, but the ages of electioneering man may, perhaps, be reduced to three. There is, in the first place, the ardour of first courtship, when the untried candidate breathes the freshness of early promise, and longs for the opportunity of exhibiting proofs of his generous devotion. To this class belongs the address of Mr. Neate, of Oxford, who runs full tilt at "the increasing power and the increasing selfishness of the aristocracy of wealth," which have made it almost impossible "for honest industry to better its lot, or unendowed talent to rise to its proper level." He is prepared to lead a crusade against this monster abuse, and repeat the combat of St. George with the Dragon in right earnest. These spring candidates are in keeping with the time of the year; but there are varieties of them, and the young heir-apparent who comes forward at the age of 21 to supply the place of a retiring father or grandfather is the early snowdrop or crocus of electioneering horticulture. The ardour of first courtship is succeeded again by the sober affection of wedded love, when the candidate has represented the constituency in some three or four Parliaments. This is the second electioneering age, when the hon. member alludes modestly to past services, regular attendance at the House, judicious votes, and, at any rate, the very best intentions. The third and last age is represented in the address of Sir Charles Burrell to the electors of Shoreham, in which he says that, "having represented the constituency upwards of 50 years, there is no occasion for him to enter into any explanation of his political principles."

The Chinese question is of course prominent, and after one or two vague generalities the candidate usually begins his Chinese paragraph. But here we note a great difference. The supporter of Government evidently likes the subject, as being, in the electioneering sense, a good one. He appeals at once to great national principles, on which he knows the popular feeling will be with him; he denounces factious coalition with a swing, and his sentence goes off like the crack of a whip. He feels his advantage on that question with a constituency of which the leading and moving part is perfectly able to see through the thin humanitarian disguise which the struggle for office has assumed. But the member who has voted in the majority evidently does not like the subject, though he knows he must face it. He swallows the pill by an effort, and is very glad to get it over. There are, however, different ways even of doing this. There is the prosy apologetic, like Mr. Rust's, who goes over the Chinese question again with the electors of Huntingdonshire, and concludes with a great deal about conscientious conviction, sense of duty, impartial consideration of the subject, and the like, the value of which, when it all happens exactly to coincide with the Opposition side of the House, is very obvious. There is the short apologetic, when the candidate disposes of a disagreeable subject by one uneasy bolt, such as Colonel Stuart adopts to the electors of Cardiff. "On the Chinese question he is not ashamed to find himself agreeing with Mr. Cobden." This is short and summary, and the Colonel has mastered the policy so often recommended of stating a conclusion without giving the reasons. But, though it is only one mouthful, it is obviously an unpleasant one. Why does Colonel Stuart say he is "not ashamed" of his vote? That is a very poor thing to say; he ought by rights to be proud of it, to be glad to point to it, to wear it as a feather in his cap. Is this all that a man who has just aided in a great philanthropic triumph, a splendid victory of benevolence and justice over unprincipled cruelty, can say—that he is "not ashamed" of it? There could not be a clearer sign that Colonel Stuart was ashamed of his vote; indeed, as a rule, when a man assures us he is not ashamed, it may generally be inferred that he is. Nor has it less the appearance of this when the Colonel attempts, as he does, to cover his obnoxious vote with a whole cloud of liberal promises and cries—the Ballot, Extension of the Suffrage, and Abolition of Church-rates. We must observe that even Mr. Bright is short on this subject:—"I entirely approve the resolution moved by Mr. Cobden and seconded by Mr. Gibson, on the subject of the melancholy events at Canton." We might have expected something more from Mr. Bright upon a great philanthropic triumph than the very short matter-of-fact statement, which he words with a sort of dry exactness, "the resolution moved by Mr. Cobden, and seconded by Mr. Gibson." This is not quite the way in which a man alludes to a topic which he loves. Why does not Mr. Bright enlarge upon this "glorious victory," this bright spot in the annals of Parliament, when a majority of the House of Commons generously declared for the rights of humanity, and protected the defenceless against the strong? What is it which holds his pen, and stops the stream of congratulatory eloquence? Surely, having been prevented, by a reason which we must all lament, from expressing himself in Parliament on this question, he was the more bound to use the opportunity which an address to his constituents afforded; but he rather ungraciously disposes of the whole subject in these two words, and immediately goes off to the Persian War, upon which he spends a long paragraph. Is Mr. Bright aware that a large part of the constituency of Manchester shares the feeling which a great mercantile nation must have on this subject, and resents the insult offered to British commerce in making our commercial connexions with the vast empire of China the mere tool for a party move and advancement to office? And why, we ask with some surprise, does Mr. Cobden himself wholly omit his own subject in his farewell address to the West Riding? Was it from bashful reluctance to allude to his own victory, or because he did not think it would be a very pleasant one?

It is very symptomatic that several candidates in their addresses immediately rush from the disagreeable subject of the vote by which the Ministry was left in a minority in this Parliament to general promises of support to Lord Palmerston's Government in the next Parliament. Sir Henry Meux promises Lord Palmerston "his unhesitating support in any measure which may be necessary for the speedy and effectual termination of the war in China, and the conclusion of peace upon terms which will be consistent with the dignity of Great Britain,"—an announcement which leaves the hon. member as much room as the most devoted supporter of Lord Palmerston could want. Messrs. Ker, Seymer, Floyer, and Sturt, in their joint address, assure the electors of Dorsetshire that "since the formation of the Government of Lord Palmerston they have on many occasions given him their support, and have no intention of changing the course hitherto pursued by them." In explaining their vote against Ministers candidates feel it is rubbing against the grain, it is one continual disclaimer and anxious disavowal of motives which they know nine-tenths of the world will attribute to them. If they can say anything, then, about a support in promise for Lord Palmerston, they take immediate refuge in the future as a harbour of safety and protection from the past, where in still water they can at last enjoy a little repose, and not be tossed about by the adverse winds of popular disgust.

WHAT A MAN SHOULD BE ALPHABETICALLY.—Affectionate, Bold, Candid, Daring, Enterprising, Faithful, Grateful, Honourable, Indefatigable, Just, Kind, Loving, Moral, Noble, Obliging, Polite, Quick, Religious, Social, Truthful, Upright, Valiant, Watchful, Xemplary, Y's, and Zealous.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496132

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The following list of canditates who have offered themselves, or been called on by requisition, to represent various constituencies in the new Parliament, has been compiled from the *Times*, of 19th and 20th March, and also from the *Globe* and *Express* of the 20th March:—

ENGLAND.

Abingdon.—Mr. Burr, in the Conservative interest, opposed to Mr. J. T. Norris (Liberal), resigned yesday (Wednesday). The latter gentleman has issued a handbill, in which he states he has the promises of the majority of the electors, and therefore is confident of the result of the coming election.

Ashburton.—A contest will take place for this borough, in opposition to Mr. G. Moffatt. The other candidate is Mr. John Harvey Astell, of 41, Eaton-place, London, and a gentleman connected with the East India Company.

Arundel.—Lord E. Howard. No opposition.

Aylesbury.—Mr. Layard and Sir R. Bethell addressed the electors of Aylesbury yesterday at the County-hall. The Attorney-General attacked his Liberal colleague with as much vehemence as if he had been a Tory. In the end the meeting passed a vote of confidence in both the hon. members.

Bedford.—Mr. Thomas Barnard comes forward on the Liberal interest as a second candidate. The two sitting members, Mr. Samuel Whitbread (Liberal), and Captain Stuart (Conservative) have commenced their canvass.

Berwick.—No less than four candidates are contesting the borough of Berwick. The candidates are Mr. C. Marjoribanks (one of the representatives), Mr. John Stapleton, Mr. Matthew Forster, and Captain Charles W. Gordon. The two first named are Liberals and supporters of the Government, Captain Gordon, the cousin of the Earl of Aberdeen, has been brought forward by the Conservatives, and in the struggle of the three Liberals they expect to send him into Parliament to oppose Lord Palmerston.

Bradford.—The probability is, that General Thompson and Mr. Wickham will be returned for this borough without a contest.

Bridport.—Mr. E. T. Smith has contradicted the report of his intention to retire from the candidature.

Brighton.—The contest will lie between Mr. Coningham and Lord Alfred Hervey.

Bristol.—Addresses have been issued from Messrs. H. Berkeley and H. G. Langton, the sitting members, soliciting re-election. Up to the present time there is no tangible sign of any opposition to the return of the present members.

Beverley.—The Hon. W. H. F. Denison and Mr. W. Wells, and Mr. Edward Auchmuty Glover.

Barnstaple.—Mr. G. Potts, in an address to the electors, says:—"If elected, I consider it my duty to support Lord Palmerston in his efforts to sustain the honour of the British flag in China."

Bath.—Mr. Arthur Edwin Way, of Ashton-court, Liberal Conservative, supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government; opposed by Mr. Tite.

Brecknock.—Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Liberal, supporter of Palmerston's Administration.

Breconshire.—Sir Joseph Bailey has issued his address in the Conservative interest, in which he says:—"If you are pleased to re-elect me, into whatever hands the government of this great country may be intrusted, the safety and honour of the people and the advancement of your especial and local interests shall ever have my best attention." Sir Joseph is not likely to be opposed.

Buckinghamshire.—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.

Banbury.—Mr. Edward Yates, of 30, Compton-terrace, Islington, has just issued an address, soliciting the suffrages of the electors of Banbury, in opposition to Mr. Tancred. Mr. Yates advocates ultra-Liberal principles, but makes no allusion to Lord Palmerston's government.

Buckingham.—Sir Harry Verney, of Claydon House, who represented this place 18 years ago, has come forward as a Ministerial candidate. An active canvass has commenced, and augurs well for the success of Sir Harry Verney. It is the general opinion he will oust Major-General Hall, one of the Conservative members. The latter gentleman has just issued his address, soliciting a renewal of the confidence of his constituents. No address has yet appeared from the other member, the Marquis of Chandos.

Cricklade.—The two sitting members, Mr. Neeld and Mr. A. L. Goddard, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Charles J. Monck, barrister, and son of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, has also, as stated yesterday, announced himself, a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston.

Canterbury.—In addition to Mr. Purton Cooper, Q.C., Sir William Somerville, and Mr. C. M. Lushington, Mr. Henry Butler Johnstone comes forward, and has issued an address. The last gentleman was unseated on petition at a former election for bribery.

Chester.—The candidates here are Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. E. G. Salisbury, who all profess Liberalism, with some shades of difference.

Colchester.—The Conservative, Captain Paget, R.A., is now engaged in a canvass of the borough. The object is to oust Mr. Rebow, but his seat is secure.

Cirencester.—The address of the Hon. A. Bathurst (Conservative), Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Mullings, the sitting members.

Colchester.—Captain Paget, the second Conservative candidate.

Cornwall (West).—A requisition calling upon Mr. R. Davey to allow himself to be put in nomination, on the Liberal interest, for the seat about to be vacated by the retirement of Sir C. Lemon, is being very numerously signed.

Coventry.—Mr. Mellor, Q.C., is canvassing the electors. He will support the Government of Lord Palmerston.

Cardiff.—A. Freeman, Esq., Lanrhymney Hall, has issued an address to the electors of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissaint, announcing his intention of coming forward as a candidate to represent those boroughs in Parliament upon liberal principles. Colonel Stuart has also issued a second address, in which he promises to support every liberal measure, vote by ballot, and an extension of the suffrage.

Dover.—Lord Chelsea and Mr. Rice retire, and Mr. Osborne and Captain Rice (son of the present member) offer themselves. Sir George Clerk (Peelite) has been solicited to contest the borough.

Devon (North).—Mr. G. S. Buck has resigned, and the only candidates now in the field are the Hon. Mr. Trefusis, eldest son of Lord Clinton, and Sir S. H. Northcote, Conservatives. A requisition is in course of signature asking Mr. J. N. Buller, of Downes, to come forward on Liberal principles.

Durham (South).—Lord Harry Vane has issued his address. Lord Harry Vane is one of the "Liberals" who voted for Mr Cobden's motion. His vote finds no favour among his constituents, if we except the Quakers.

Dartmouth.—Mr. James Caird addressed a great public meeting at Dartmouth on Tuesday night as a candidate, and on a show of hands had a large majority in his favour. He is supported by the Conservative party and all the leading Liberals.

Dudley.—All doubt as to the intention of Sir S. Northcote are now removed by the issue of a retiring address to the electors of Dudley, dated "Pynes, Exeter," in which he states that he has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for the northern division of his own county (Devon). Mr. Sandars, who has been talked about as his successor, has not yet declared himself, although it is said his address in the press. He is understood to be put forward by the powerful influence of Lord Ward.

Dorchester.—Neither Captain Sturt nor Mr. Sheridan, the two present members, have issued an address.

Dorsetshire.—The Hon. W. H. B. Portman, a Liberal, is out for this county. He will be supported by the Pitt, Ashley, and Grosvenor families, and there is every chance of his getting in.

Exeter.—Sir John Duckworth has resigned, and the candidates now remaining are Mr. Divett (Liberal) and Mr. R. S. Gard (Conservative). The friends of Sir J. Duckworth are getting up a requisition, asking the hon. baronet to reconsider his determination, and to come forward again.

Essex (South).—A candidate has at length been found to oppose the present members, Mr. Bramston and Sir W. B. Smyth. The hon. Mr. Ashley, son of Lord Shaftesbury, has consented to stand in the Liberal interest, and preparations are making for the contest. The struggle is expected to be between him and Mr. Bramston.

Finsbury.—A requisition is being signed by the electors of Finsbury requesting Sir Samuel Morton Peto to stand for the borough. It is the general belief that if he comes forward he is sure to be returned, for the Dissenting interest is strong in Finsbury.

Grantham.—Sir Glynne Earle Welby, one of the present members, retires from Parliament in favour of his son, Mr. W. Earle Welby. Lord Montague W. Graham, the other member, retires; and the hon. Frederick James Tollemache (Liberal Conservative) is expected to be returned, with Mr. Welby as his colleague.

Greenwich.—A contest is now certain to take place in this borough. In reference to a communication forwarded to Alderman Solomons on the subject of his becoming a candidate, that gentleman has replied that his decision would depend upon receiving a numerously-signed requisition. A numerous section of the electors held a meeting at the Pier Hotel, Woolwich, when a requisition to Alderman Solomons was adopted. This document received 500 signatures in Woolwich and Plumstead yesterday. Committees to secure his return were also formed last evening at Woolwich, Plumstead, and Charlton.

Gloucester City.—The contest here promises to be sharp. A meeting is called for to-night (Friday) to advocate the introduction of the ballot.

Halifax. Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Frank Crossley, and Major Edwards.

Harwich.—Mr. Jervis has started in the Conservative interest for this borough. He says in his address:—"Deeply lamenting the manner in which the Chinese war has been commenced, more especially at a time when peace was so much wanted in order to enable the Government to reduce the estimates and lighten the burden of taxation, I am obliged, with my knowledge of Oriental manners, to urge that under the present circumstances it is absolutely necessary that it should be prosecuted with vigour."

Huddersfield.—The contest for this borough promises to be a very severe one. The candidates are Mr. Edward Akroyd, of Denton-park, near Otley, one of the largest worsted manufacturers in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Mr. Richard Cobden. The constituency of Huddersfield, which at present is represented by Lord Goderich (who is a candidate for the representation of the West Riding, is composed almost entirely of persons professing Liberal principles, but they are divided into two sections, in one of which almost all the Churchmen rank themselves, and in the other are the great bulk of Dissenters.

Hertfordshire.—Sir Henry Meux, for the fourth time, offers himself for re-election. The hon. baronet considers himself a Liberal Conservative, and willing to give his support, notwithstanding party ties, to any good measure emanating from Lord Palmerston. Mr. Puller is in the field on the Liberal interest, and it is probable another will come forward in opposition to Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. Abel Smith.

Hertford County.—The address of Sir E. B. Lytton, Mr. Abel Smith, jun. (Conservatives), and Mr. C. W. Puller (Liberal), are before the electors.

Herefordshire.—A Liberal candidate has appeared in the field, in the person of Sir Henry Geers Cotterell of Garnons, in this county. In his address Sir Henry says—"I feel assured that Lord Palmerston, in making the British nation justly respected abroad and upholding the honour of the British flag will best secure the blessings of peace at home." The three Conservative sitting members have coalesced, in anticipation of the threatened opposition.

Hull.—The Hon. W. H. F. Denison having elected to stand for Beverley, a meeting of the Liberal committee was held on Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a second candidate in his place. Several names were mentioned, among them that of Mr. T. Mitchell, M.P. for Bridport, was received with great favour. Lord William Compton, brother of the Marquis of Northampton, was one of the candidates spoken of. An address is posted from Mr. W. D. Seymour, barrister, professing most liberal opinions; he promises an independent support to Lord Palmerston. At the time our despatch left the liberals were holding their meeting, and there can be little doubt that Mr. Clay and Lord W. Compton will be chosen as the two Liberal candidates. The Tories sought Lord Ashley as their candidate, but he declined the honour; and the rumour now is that Mr. Dickson, who fought their battle for them last time, will be their man again.

Hants (South).—Resolutions in support of Sir Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, of Idsworth, were unanimously adopted at a public meeting, and a large committee was appointed for the polling district of Southampton. A strong desire was also expressed that a Liberal colleague should be procured, and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Henry Bonham-Carter, brother of the member for Winchester, should be invited to come forward. The name of this gentleman was received with loud cheers. Sir J. C. Jervoise has issued his address, in which he says: "The occasion that warrants my acceptance of the invitation is the appeal of Lord Palmerston to the country; the desire to respond to it by a ready testimony to his calm, courageous, and patriotic bearing during the eventful period of his administration, and the resolution to support him while he so beneficially carries on the Government at home and maintains the honour of his country abroad."

Isle of Wight (County).—We are informed Colonel Harcourt, the sitting member, Conservative, retires, leaving the field open to Mr. Charles Cavendish Clifford, Liberal, the private secretary to the Premier.

Kidderminster.—Mr. Lowe has completed his canvass and issued another address to the electors, stating that he has no doubt of his success, and adding:—"I rejoice in the success, not only on my own account, but because it affords a fair omen of the course which the country is about to take in the coming general election, and of the triumph which awaits the cause of truth and justice now referred to the decision of the people."

Leicester.—Mr. I. D. Harris, in his address to the electors, express a strong opinion in favour of Lord Palmerston's Government. The supporters of Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. Biggs are also very active on their behalf.

Liskeard.—Mr. A. Gordon, the son of Lord Aberdeen, is contesting Liskeard against a member of Lord Palmerston's Government, upon the extremest Radical, not to say absolute Chartist opinions.

Liverpool.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal party was held on Tuesday night in Liverpool, in support of Mr. Ewart.

Lewes.—It has already been stated that Sir Charles W. Blunt, Bart., intends contesting the representation of this borough on Conservative principles. Mr. W. H. Peters is now associated with him on the same interest, and the two candidates are prosecuting an active canvass. Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. Brand, the sitting members, offer themselves on the principles maintained by Lord Palmerston's Government.

Leeds.—The Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mr. Robert Hall, Conservative, are the only two candidates fairly before the electors; but the Liberal committee are exerting themselves to procure a Liberal to go with Mr. Baines.

Leominster.—A contest has unexpectedly arisen here. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Phillimore, as already stated, seek re-election; but Mr. Willoughby, who was a candidate for the borough in 1852, has issued an address. The address of Mr. Gathorne Hardy thus alludes to present crisis:—"The resolution of the House of Commons had my hearty support."

Lincolnshire (South).—Lord Burghley having declined to offer himself for re-election, Mr. Anthony Willson, of South Rauceby, has come forward in the Conservative interests, and Mr. George Hussey Packe, the Vice-Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Board in the Liberal. Sir John Trollope has issued an address, intimating his intention of again soliciting the suffrages of the electors. With respect to the Chinese question Mr. Willson states, "in China I am of opinion that Sir John Bowring exceeded his powers, and should have been recalled."

Lambeth.—Mr. W. Roupell addressed a meeting of electors at the Walworth Literary Institution. A meeting was also held at Hawkstone Hall, when Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, M.P., addressed the electors, after which a stormy and personal discussion arose between the hon. member and Mr. J. P. Murrough, M.P. for Bridport, and an amendment was proposed by Mr. Culverwell, but ultimately the original resolution in favour of Mr. Wilkinson was carried.

Lancaster.—On Monday night, Mr R. Gladstone, of Manchester, one of the Conservative candidates, addressed the electors. He said he would give Lord Palmerston an independent vote.

Lancashire (North).—No opposition has as yet been heard of to the return of Lord Cavendish as the colleague of Mr. Wilson Patten.

Manchester.—The friends of Messrs. Gibson and Bright are very sanguine of success. The requisition to Sir John Potter and Mr. Lowe has received only about 2500 signatures out of a constituency of 18,000 voters: and though Sir John Potter, on the presentation of this requisition, on Tuesday, consented to be put in nomination, many of his friends are not disposed to say he will succeed. What they do say is, that it will be a close contest.

Morpeth.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir G. Grey) has just issued an address to his constituents.

Marylebone.—A telegraphic communication has been received from Lord Ebrington, at Naples, stating that his address to his constituents is already on its way to London, and that its arrival may be expected on or about Saturday next, when it will be immediately published.

Northampton.—A correspondent writes—"We are in the midst of election excitement. Out of 2,018 electors, upwards of two-thirds are said to have declared in favour of Mr. C. Gilpin. The district secretaries have commenced their canvass. It is upwards of twenty years since a similar feeling in favour of a candidate was exhibited in Northampton. Up to Wednesday morning nothing has been heard of Mr. Vernon Smith; many rumours are afloat concerning his silence.

Newport, Isle of Wight.—Mr. Massey, the Under Secretary of State, and Mr. Kennard (Conservative), are to be opposed by Captain Mangles, of the Royal West India Mail Steampacket Company and Mr. Buxton, son of Sir Fowel Buxton.

Notts (North).—It is not certain whether Lord H. Bentinck will again offer himself. Lord Robert Clinton is again in the field, and has issued an address in which he repudiates the idea of wishing to upset the Government by his vote on the China question.

Newark.—Mr. Vernon and Mr. Sutton, the present members, retire. The Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Handley, a banker, are the candidates. The noble Earl states in his address that he offers himself without the designation of a party name, but anxious to maintain the principles of liberal government, and prepared to support any Ministry which shall steadily adhere to them. There is not likely to be any opposition.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The ultra-Liberals, though they have had several private meetings, down to yesterday have failed to bring forward any opposition to the sitting members, Messrs. Headlam and Ridley, and it is now very probable that those gentlemen will be returned unopposed.

Norfolk (East).—Norwich, Thursday Evening.—(By Electric Telegraph.)—The Conservative party held a meeting here late this afternoon, and, after a good deal of discussion, resolved to withdraw their candidates, Mr. H. R. Burroughs and Sir H. J. Stracey. The Liberal candidates, Major-General Wyndham and Sir E. R. Buxton will therefore be elected without opposition. The decision of the meeting took the public by surprise. The division has been represented by Conservatives since 1841.

Nottinghamshire (North).—Mr. J. E. Denison, one of the present members for Malton, having been invited to become a candidate for the representation of North Notts in the room of Lord Henry Bentinck, who retires, has issued an address, in which he says, "I have given my support to the Government of Lord Palmerston because, when in the middle of an arduous war, others faltered and fell back, Lord Palmerston stood by the ship, and took the helm, and carried it safely and triumphantly into port."

Norfolk (West).—Mr. Bagge's address, announcing his retirement, will appear this day (Friday). Mr. Gordon, a Liberal, will succeed him, and the Government will thus gain three votes in the county of Norfolk.

Northampton.—Mr. C. Gilpin, Liberal. Mr. Vernon Smith, the present member, had issued an address to the electors soliciting a continuance of their support. There is little doubt of the return of this gentleman, but a severe contest is expected to take place between Mr. Gilpin and the Conservative candidate, Mr. G. W. Hunt.

Oxford.—In addition to the other candidates, Mr. Charles Neate has announced himself a candidate for Oxford. In his address he says:—"My first act as your representative would be to aid in securing to Lord Palmerston and his colleagues what will be, I hope, a conclusive victory over the combination of parties now opposed to them." The canvass of Mr. Cardwell has more than equalled his most sanguine expectations. The hon. gentleman has been assisted in his canvass by his brother Mr. Charles Cardwell.

Portsmouth.—On Tuesday, it was announced that Sir Frederick Smith will go to the poll upon "Liberal Conservative" principles. A military man, Captain Lambert, is also down, and is soliciting the suffrages of the electors on the same principles. The sitting members, Sir F. Baring and Lord Monck, continue their canvass.

Pontefract.—Three candidates are now in the field—Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Oliveira, and Mr. Wood, the latter of whom resides and is much respected in the borough. Mr. Milnes is a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

Preston.—Mr. Richard Asheton Cross, a barrister, is now in the field in the Conservative interest, in place of Mr. R. T. Parker, who is retiring from the representation of this borough. On Wednesday morning he issued an address, in which he says:—"I shall feel it my duty to give the Government my strenuous support in carrying out the war with vigour."

Rochester.—Mr. Sergeant Kinglake and Mr. P. W. Martin are in the field with no chance of being successfully opposed.

Reading.—Addresses to this constituency have just been issued by Mr. Francis Pigott and Mr. H. S. Keating, Q.C., soliciting re-election, both supporters of Lord Palmerston's Government. There are rumours of an opposition, but whether there will be any nothing is yet definitely known.

Ripon.—The electors of this borough have been taken greatly by surprise at the unexpected announcement issued by Mr. W. Beckett and the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, the present Conservative members, that it is their intention to retire from the representation of the borough. A meeting of influential Liberal electors has been held, Captain Smith in the chair, at which it was agreed to invite Mr. John A. Warre, of 54, Lowndes-square, London; and Mr. John Greenwood, of Swarcliffe-hall, near Ripley, to became candidates.

Salford.—On Sunday evening Mr. Cobden addressed a meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, and stated in the course of his speech, that he had accepted an invitation to stand for Huddersfield.

Stafford.—Mr. Peter Catterall, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Lancashire, and formerly a practising solicitor, offers himself for this borough on Liberal principles. A requisition has also been sent to Lord Ingestre. Mr. Wise and Mr. Otway, the sitting members, intend offering themselves for re election.

Surrey (East).—Mr. H. Drummond solicits re-election. In his address he says: "It is not possible at this distance from the scene of strife, to disavow Sir James Bowring' acts, because the Chinese would mistake this for the effect of fear, and would be encouraged to make systematic resistance. The course which I adopted, therefore, was the safest, namely, to support Lord Palmerston, whether approved or not of the conduct of his agent."

Salisbury.—Mr. Campbell has resigned, and at present there is no probability of any other candidate coming forward in opposition to General Buckley and Mr. Marsh.

Stamford.—Lord R. Cecil and Sir F. Thesiger have both issued addresses to the electors.

Sunderland.—Mr. Ralph Walters addressed a crowded meeting of the electors in the Lyceum Theatre in this borough on Tuesday night. A vote of confidence was carried in his favour. Mr. George Hudson reached here on Wednesday morning. Mr. Mitchell, of the *Shipping Gazette*, has also issued an address, but he pledges himself to retire in case Mr. Hudson offers himself for re-election.

Somerset (East).—Mr. W. Miles and Mr. W. F. Knatchbull, the present members, have just issued their addresses.

Somerset (West).—In an address soliciting re-election, just issued by Mr. C. A. Moody, the hon. member says: "I could not by my vote sanction that extraordinary combination of parties by which an attempt was made to break up the present Government."

Southwark.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt has retired from the contest, and has addressed a farewell to his constituents. A requisition is being got up calling upon the hon. gentleman to reconsider his decision. Also Sir C. Napier, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Scovell.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—The two sitting members have presented themselves for re-election, and have issued addresses to their constituents. Mr. J. L. Ricardo voted with the majority, and his colleague, the Hon. F. L. Gower, with the Government. Mr. Alderman Copeland has issued an address to the electors.

Stroud.—The threatened opposition by the Conservatives has dwindled into nothing. The Liberal party are by no means united; and, notwithstanding the assurances given at the public meeting on Thursday evening that there was no split in their camp, an address was issued on Tuesday evening by Mr. George H. Bencough, of the Ridge, Wotton-under-Edge, an extreme Liberal, on anti-Ministerial principles.

Swansea Boroughs.—Mr. Smith, who had announced his intention to stand as a Conservative candidate, has withdrawn. Mr. L. Dillwyn, the present member, has been most favourably received, and his re-election is considered certain.

Shaftesbury.—This borough has suddenly been thrown upon its resources for another candidate, Mr. Berkeley Portman, the sitting member, having determined upon offering himself for the county of Dorset. There are not more than 500 electors in the borough, and the seat is virtually at the disposal of the Marquis of Westminster.

Shrewsbury.—Yesterday Shrewsbury was placarded with a joint address from Mr. Huddleston, of the Oxford circuit, and a Major Phibbs, who offer themselves upon what they call Conservative and Protestant principles. Mr. R. A. Slaney, the Liberal candidate, has not yet returned from the Continent; but his brother, Mr. W. H. Slaney, has made a partial canvass of the electors, and the promises obtained are more numerous than he anticipated. Mr. Tomline's friends are also active; and with the influence they possess in the borough, there is no doubt of his return, conjointly with Mr. Slaney.

Tower Hamlets.—A requisition to Mr. G. J. Holyoake is in course of signature in the Tower Hamlets.

Taunton.—Mr. A. Mills, the Conservative candidate, states that he would have "endorsed the opinions of the Government," if he had had an opportunity of voting on the Chinese Question, in the House of Commons. The Hon. W. F. Campbell (Liberal) has addressed the electors, expressing his entire confidence in Lord Palmerston, and promising to support "all those Liberal measures which had been so long maintained."

Tiverton.—Mr. Heathcoat, in an address to the electors, says:—"According to my views, the present Government of the country deserves the support of every true patriot." The statement that Mr. Heathcoat Amory meant to stand for this borough is incorrect, and Sir J. H. Maxwell has retired.

Tamworth.—Sir Robert Peel has issued his address. He says:—"There can be no doubt as to the result of a general election; the country is alive to its own interests, and 'the man we are all so proud of'—to quote the words of my late honoured predecessor—will find that he has not miscalculated either the sympathies or the support of public opinion."

Tynemouth.—Captain Linskill, the Conservative candidate for the representation of this borough, in opposition to Mr. W. S. Lindsay, is a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

Thetford.—No opposition is expected to be made to the re-election of the Hon. F. Baring and the Earl of Euston, the present members.

West Riding.—Mr. Cobden has issued a farewell address to the electors of the West Riding.

Wakefield.—Mr. Latham, the Liberal candidate, has retired from the contest. At present, besides Mr. Charlesworth, Conservative, there is no other candidate in the field, but it is currently rumoured that one will shortly be brought out by the Liberals, who will be in every sense of the word a Liberal, and an advocate of progressive reform in the constitution both in Church and State.

Worcester.—Alderman Sidney has issued a second address. Mr. Laslett has also issued an address.

Warwick.—This borough is being actively canvassed by Sir Charles Douglas, formerly a member for Warwick, but who was discarded owing to his pursuance of a free-trade policy; Mr. Smith, in behalf of Mr. Greaves, M.P., who is on the Continent, but expected home every hour; and Mr. Repton, M.P., who is supported by the "Castle interest." The general belief is that Sir Charles and Mr. Greaves will be the successful candidates, but they have not yet publicly addressed the electors.

Warwickshire (South).—Mr. Bolton King, formerly a representative of the borough of Warwick, has become a candidate for this division of the county, and has issued an address to the electors. Mr. King, in his address, says:—"Should you elect me, I shall give a general support and fair trial to the Queen's present Government." We have since heard that Lord Guernsey has resigned, and it is not yet settled whether Lord Villiers or the Hon. Edward Leigh will solicit the suffrages of the electors in his room; but there is little doubt Mr. King will not be suffered quietly to walk over the course.

Westmoreland.—The Earl of Bective and the Hon. Colonel Lowther have again offered themselves as candidates for this county, and will probably be returned without opposition.

Worcestershire (East).—The Hon. Colonel Rushout and Mr. J. H. H. Foley, the sitting members, issued their addresses.

Worcestershire (West).—The addresses of the sitting members, Lord Elmley and Mr. W. Knight, were issued yesterday.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Mr. Beckett Denison, the present colleague of Mr. Cobden in the representation of this large constituency, offers himself for re-election, "on the invitation of many personal friends of different political opinions." In his address, issued at Doncaster yesterday (Thursday), he says:—"If you do me the honour to elect me (for the fourth time), I shall hold myself unpledged to any political party; but I hope to be able to support the present Government." Lord Goderich has issued his address to the electors of this county:—"Since the formation of Lord Palmerston's Government (says his Lordship) I have given to it a general support."

York (North Riding).—The Hon. J. C. Dundas, brother to the Earl of Zetland, has during the past week addressed meetings of the electors at Thirsk and Northallerton, and on Monday evening a large and influential meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Middlesborough. The hon. gentleman, who has been induced to come forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest by a large section of the constituency who are dissatisfied with their present representative, Mr. Cayley, for having voted against Lord Palmerston's Government, has been very warmly received by the electors.

Yarmouth.—The *Bury Post* says:—"There can be no question, whatever the result of the election may be, there never yet has been so much popular feeling in favour of the Liberal candidates since the palmier times of Anson and Rumbold, in the reform days."

IRELAND.

Cavan County.—Major Sanderson, Hon. Cavendish Butler, Anthony O'Reilly, Esq., and another Liberal candidate, will act their part upon the electioneering platform. Mr. Burrowes and the Hon. Captain Maxwell are also to present themselves for re-election.

Cork (City).—Mr. F. B. Beamish has intimated his intention of again seeking the representation of the City of Cork. The local papers say that there is to be a contest at the approaching election, and that the coming man of the Conservative body is Mr. Robert Longfield, Q.C., of the Munster circuit.

Cashel (Borough).—Mr. W. F. Lodge, of Coleraine-house, Cashel, means to oppose the re-election of Sir T. O'Brien. Mr. Lodge declines to give pledges of any kind, and his address is perfectly dumb as regards his political leanings.

Clonmel (Borough).—Mr. Stephen Charles Moore is reported to be the Conservative candidate. Mr. Bagwell, the sitting member, and his late opponent, Mr. P. J. Murray, of the *Irish Quarterly Review*, have addressed the electors.

Coleraine (Borough).—Lord Naas has taken leave of Coleraine and the Irish constituencies generally. His Lordship had not the most remote chance of being again elected for the borough, with Dr. Boyd for his opponent. The borough of Cockermouth will probably be Lord Naas's harbour of refuge.

Donegal County.—One of the Derry papers states it to be the intention of Sir Edmund Hayes to retire from the representation of the county of Donegal, and one or two names are mentioned as likely to come forward to contest the county on Liberal principles. On the other hand, Mr. A. J. R. Stewart, of Ards, is spoken of as the Conservative condidate. Major Conolly will, in all probability, retain his seat.

Dublin City.—Messrs. Grogan and Vance have issued their addresses. Mr. John Reynolds, Alderman George Roe, Mr. Francis Cold, and Mr. James Perry. Of the four persons named Mr. Codd would be by many degrees the most eligible candidate; and, although a Roman Catholic, by far the most likely to win general support.

Dublin University.—A gentleman named Wilson, of whose antecedents the public are quite in ignorance, has formally addressed the electors of Alma Mater, and, it is said, has actually commenced a canvass of the learned constituency. Mr. Wilson, it appears, is a grand juror of Westmeath, and holds considerable property in that county. It is almost superfluous to add that the new candidate's political faith is super-Conservative.

Fermanagh.—Mr. John Grey Vesey Porter is a candidate for the representation of his native county of Fermanagh.

Kilkenny (City).—Captain G. Kelsham is a candidate on the most ultra-Radical principles for the city of Kilkenny.

Mayo.—Mr. Roger Palmer, of the 2nd Life Guards, will start on the Tory interest, and it is not improbable that he may have a close contest with Mr. Moore. Colonel Higgins has the support of nearly the whole of the landed interest in the county, and his seat is not likely to be endangered by the starting of the Tory candidate

Newry Borough.—Mr. W. E. Lendrick, moderate Conservative, means to oppose the return of Mr. Kirk. The attempt is not likely to prove successful. In his address Mr. Lendrick states that, although ardently attached to the Established Church he is not opposed to the legislative provisions which have long existed for the support of those who dissent from her but in form, or the education of others more divided from her in creed.

New Ross.—A vigorous contest will take place for the representation of this borough. Mr. S. R. Graves, a gentleman of high pretensions and considerable local influence, has just completed a very successful canvass among the electors. From the high mercantile position already occupied in New Ross by his father, Mr. W. Graves, and that obtained by himself in Liverpool, there is no doubt that his return for the borough would be an event of considerable importance for its trading interests. Mr. Graves is the chairman of the Shipowners' Association of Liverpool. The other candidates are Mr. Tottenham, the sitting member, and Sir Thomas Redington. The Duffyites still keep the upper hand, and as the ex-Tory, Mr. Tottenham, has kept faith as regards his new political creed, it is just possible that he will have the good fortune to be re-elected.

Sligo (Borough).—Candidates for this celebrated borough are becoming as plentiful as blackberries. The last in the field is Mr. James O'Dowd, jun., a member of the Middle Temple. Mr. O'Dowd is a warm supporter of the present Government.

Tipperary (County).—Mr. Waldron has declared his intention of again contesting the county of Tipperary. It is said to be the intention of The O'Donoghue and Major Massy to stand together in opposition to him, upon the principles of tenant-right and independent opposition. Of the return of the two latter gentlemen no doubt is entertained in well-informed quarters by a much larger majority than The O'Donoghue had last week.

Tyrone.—We are requested to contradict a statement which appeared in our columns yesterday to the effect that Lord Claude Hamilton had retired, and that Sir Montague J. Cholmeley had issued an address to the electors.

Tralee.—Letters from Tralee state that Mr. Chute has declined the Conservative invitation to stand for the borough. Lieutenant-Colonel De Moleyns has also refused. The Conservatives, therefore, have no candidate.

Wexford (Borough).—Mr. Devereux, the sitting member, is likely to encounter a rather formidable opponent in the person of Captain Frederick Hughes, R.N., of Ely House, who has issued an address to the electors. The gallant officer's name is honourably associated with the late events in the East.

Youghall.—Mr. Butt will have to struggle for his seat in the oft-contested borough. His opponent will be Mr. Smith, of Ballinatray, a stout Tory, and a gentleman of considerable local influence. His sister is Princess of Capua, and sister-in-law to the King of Naples.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire.—Lord Haddo is again soliciting the representation of the county.

Clackmannan and Kinross.—Mr. Johnstone, the present member for these counties, whose vote against Government on the Chinese question has rendered him somewhat unpopular, has, to avoid a contest, withdrawn in favour of Viscount Melgund.

Dunfermline Burghs.—Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, well known for his travels, has issued an address, announcing himself as a candidate on Liberal principles of an advanced character, and a warm supporter of Lord Palmerston.

Dundee.—Mr. P. H. Thoms has withdrawn as one of the candidates for Dundee, and there is now every prospect of the unopposed and harmonious return of Sir John Ogilvy.

Dumbartonshire.—Mr. Smollett has again addressed the electors of this county, for which his return is all but certain.

Dumfries.—Considerable dissatisfaction was felt by a number of the electors of the Dumfries district of burghs on account of Mr. W. Ewart not supporting Government on the China question, and these, joined by others who dislike the hon. member's political creed, have been endeavouring to bring a competing candidate into the field. The Conservatives pitched upon Mr. Caruthers, of Dormont, a landed proprietor in the county; but he declined the honour. Mr. James Hannay, of London, but a native of Dumfries, author of "Singleton Fontenoy," and other literary productions, has, however, solicited the suffrages of the electors, so that an opponent to Mr Ewart has at length turned up. Mr. Hannay in his address puts great stress upon the right solution of social questions, and seems from it to be a politician of the Stanley class.

Edinburgh.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Dunlop was waited upon by a deputation of the Independent Liberal Committee, soliciting him to stand for the representation of Edinburgh. He has given his answer, to the effect that circumstances arising out of his connection with Greenock precluded his entertaining the proposal. He adds that should the committee propose Lord John Russell he should exert himself zealously and strenuously to secure his return, and that he has no doubt that "the result will triumphantly show that there is one metropolis the constituency of which retains a due sense of his value in the councils of the nation, and whose gratitude for his inestimable services to his country has not yet become extinct." Mr. Cowan has issued an address to the electors, indignantly protesting against the attempt that has been made by the Independent Liberal Committee to coerce him to retire in favour of others holding the same opinions, and submitting his claims to the decision of the electors.

Edinburgh (County).—The Earl of Dalkeith solicits re-election for this county. He says in his address that he felt it his conscientious duty to support the motion which has caused the dissolution, but that he did so from no factious motive and for no party purpose.

Falkirk Burghs.—The candidates for these burghs are Mr. George Baird (Conservative), brother of the present member, and Mr. James Merry (Liberal), who lately contested the city of Glasgow with Mr. Buchanan.

Greenock.—Mr. M. Dunlop visited this burgh on Monday, and intimated his final retirement from the representation. He said he felt bound in honour not to enter into a contest with Sir Henry Rawlinson. The latter gentleman is accordingly in possession of the field in the meantime, but a section of the electors speak of bringing forward Mr. John Farrie, of London, in opposition to Sir Henry.

Kilmarnock Burghs.—Mr. E. P. Bouverie has again adressed the electors of these burghs, and there is no likelihood of opposition. Mr. Bouverie says in his address, which is dated London, March 16:—"While I lament, therefore, the troubles at present affecting our relations with China, I believe a timid and hesitating line of conduct towards the Chinese authorities, after a breach had once taken place with them, would ultimately entail the greatest embarrassments and difficulties."

Kirkcudbright.—There are now two candidates for the representation of the stewartry of Kircudbright; Mr. George Maxwell, of Glenlee, and Mr. James Mackie, son of the retiring member. Both gentlemen are Liberals, and it is not an unlikely thing that, unless one of them withdraw, a Conservative may step in and defeat them both.

Paisley.—Mr. Archibald Hastie has retired from the contest for this burgh, which he has represented for upwards of 20 years. The strong determination of the electors for a change of some kind, and the great favour shown to Mr. Humfrey Crum Ewing, the new candidate, rendered Mr. Hastie's chances hopeless.

St. Andrew's Burghs.—Opposition is still threatened to Mr. Ellice, jun., in these burghs. A requisition is being got up to Mr. Brown Douglas, one of the magistrates of Edinburgh, who would have come forward for that city, but for a previous pledge not to oppose Mr. Cowan.

Perthshire.—It is announced that Lord James Murray, brother of the Duke of Atholl, will present himself for this county in opposition to the present member, Mr. Stirling, of Keir. Lord James Murray offers himself as a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government. No opposition to the return of a Conservative member for this county has been offered for about 20 years.

Selkirkshire.—Mr. J. P. Murray, of Philiphaugh, it is said, will contest this county on Liberal principles, in opposition to the present Conservative member, Mr. A. E. Lockhart.

Peebleshire.—Sir Graham Montgomery, it is understood will again come forward for this county. No opposition is likely.

Perth.—The Hon. Mr. Kinnaird intimates his desire to offer himself once more to the city of Perth. It is believed that Mr. Stirling, of Keir, will again offer himself for the county. No opposition is threatened in either case.

Wick Burghs.—Mr. S. Laing has issued an address to the electors, in which he enters into an elaborate explanation on the China question.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AT THE CITY OF LONDON TAVERN.

(*From the Times, 20th March.*)

Half a century ago it was usual to allow young gentlemen at our English, Irish, and Scotch Universities to meet for the purpose of discussion—that is, to hold what were called at Dublin "Historical Societies." This indulgence to the ambition or loquacity of youth was everywhere clogged with one serious qualification. No allusion was ever to be made to the politics of "the day," and the day was a long one, for it included a century, or thereabouts. The young orators took up somebody who had been dead and gone a hundred years before, and debated with much warmth whether he was a good man or a bad man, whether he deserved to be hung, beheaded, or shot, or to live in high honour, and so forth. The result was comparatively unimportant, and if the reasoning was sophistical, or the statements unfair, the victims of that injustice were safe in their graves. Now, memory, especially in the decline of life, will sometimes play strange tricks, and we could fancy Lord John Russell is all this time under the illusions of a second pupilage. Had his speech to a good many hundred men at the London Tavern yesterday been delivered to a debating society at Edinburgh it could not have been more a recollection of the last century. Of course, his Lordship goes again through the dismal old list,—the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, the Reform of Parliament, &c., down to the equalization of the Duties on Sugar, and a eulogy on that article. This is always expected, and it comes at the beginning of one of Lord John's speeches as naturally as the style and title of a Plenipotentiary in the introductory clause of a treaty. True, it was nearly all done a quarter of a century ago, and Lord John Russell in those days was a well-behaved young man, and did as he was bid. But, whatever Lord John was in those days, or at Edinburgh, he has not developed one bit, and he talks about the present and urgent affairs of an empire just as he would about the good or ill deeds of somebody reposing under a heap of marble in Westminster Abbey. We don't mean to say that he is therefore more impartial and just; on the contrary, there is no being under the sun so capricious, so violent, and so iniquitous as a young debater. We mean that his Lordship utterly forgets that this is a great empire; that we are dealing with the tremendous future, not the dead past; that the matter in hand is at the same time urgent and distant; that the scene of the affairs under discussion is 12,000 miles off; and that, whatever people may think of what has been done, there is no choice about the way to go on. In a word, Lord John forgets, or affects to forget, that this is a practical matter; it is not one for an idle comparison of barren opinions. The real question is, what are we to do with the Chinese? This question Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, and all the other "atoms" in this "promiscuous" concurrence, have industriously shirked. But, though they have avoided meeting it straight in the face, they have all, with one consent, answered it in one way—namely, that we must go on as we have begun. The difference is this:—Lord Palmerston says, "The Chinese have treated us, and the people under our protection, with insolence and cruelty. They have outraged our flag, and obstinately refused proper reparation, or security for the future. So we have chastised them, without, however, bringing them to reason as yet. We propose to persevere till we have done so." Lord John Russell and all on his side say, "We have treated the Chinese with insolence and cruelty. They have made a little mistake, but offered proper reparation and security for the future. We have ravaged their city with fire and bloodshed with no other result than adding to their just indignation and their noble resolution not to give in. We therefore propose to persevere in our atrocious designs."

If it answered the purpose or the humour of any number of young gentlemen or young ladies, or old gentlemen or old ladies, to hold a sham trial on some great historical personage—Sir Walter Raleigh, for example—to place a dozen of them in that "jury box," which Lord John, for the tenth time, solemnly entered yesterday afternoon, to pull an antiquated correspondence to pieces, and declaim for an hour with mock gravity on the significance of casual expressions, we should class the entertainment with those private theatricals now so much in vogue. If civility required us to be present we should wish the thing over, and not ask for its repetition. But a farce which would be quite reasonable if the subject were Oliver Cromwell or Monk is ridiculous when it relates to a living servant of the Crown, and the actors are politicians overwhelmingly interested to find the prisoner guilty. The "thorough investigation" in this case is a thorough hypocrisy. There is every circumstance of the grossest injustice about it. There is that which Lord John in his own case calls the greatest injustice,—that the prisoner is not present, and will not see a word of the charge till two months after the verdict. Lord John in his own case makes it a very great hardship that an association decided for excluding him in his absence without giving him the opportunity of immediate reply. His Lordship, however, heard of it that afternoon and has replied in a week, both decision and reply coming, not only before the election, but even before the dissolution. Such a grievance is but momentary and infinitesimal compared with the gigantic injustice of convicting a painstaking functionary on the other side of the globe on the evidence of papers discussed at leisure, though relating to affairs of the most terrible urgency; the judges and jury all political partisans; the decision involving the great prizes of political life; and all parties being agreed, whether the prisoner's conduct be criminal or not, to do the same themselves at the earliest opportunity. In fact, the real question is not whether a crime has been committed, but who shall have the pleasure and the honour of doing it next.

As Lord John Russell repeats to the City of London his laboured attempt to prove the "thorough" character of his investigation, the utter absence of a common understanding, the fortuitous nature of the concurrence, the purity of the political jury-box, and his own innocence from interested motives, we will take the opportunity to revert to a passage in his address to the electors of the city of London, and we trust those electors will take it into their serious consideration. In that address Lord John Russell says,—"On looking carefully over the papers relating to this subject, I found that in the miserable affair of the Arrow reprisals had been resorted to and reparation offered. The Chinese Commissioners had proposed an arrangement for the future, which was declared to be 'very proper' in a letter of Consul Parkes on the 22nd of October. But on the 24th, when all was on the eve of adjustment, Sir John Bowring wrote as follows to Sir Michael Seymour:—'I cannot doubt that the Imperial Commissioner will now feel the absolute necessity of complying with the demands which have been made, and I have to add, that if your Excellency and the Consul should concur with me in opinion that the circumstances are auspicious for requiring the fulfilment of treaty obligations as regards the city of Canton, and for arranging an official meeting with the Imperial Commissioner within the city walls, I shall willingly come to Canton for that purpose,' &c. The consequence was a demand for an official meeting with the Imperial Commissioner within the city walls, and that demand not having been complied with, fire was opened on the Commissioner's residence, at 1 p.m. of the same day upon which the demand had been made."

On this single foundation, therefore, his Lordship builds the whole of his five-story argument that the "new demand" was grafted on a quarrel which might otherwise have been amicably settled, and so forth. Now, the only letter of Consul Parkes which bears upon this part of the subject, dated October the 22nd, is one in reply to a letter of Commissioner Yeh, in which that worthy declares that "Hereafter, if any lawless characters conceal themselves on board foreign lorchas, you, the said Consul, shall, of course, be informed of the same by declaration (from the Imperial Commissioner), in order that you may act, in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, in the management of such affairs."

Upon this Consul Parkes remarks, in the letter referred to by Lord John Russell, "I should further state to your Excellency that British interests alone are placed under my care or control, and not those of other foreign nations. Whenever, therefore, lawless characters conceal themselves on board a British vessel it will be 'very proper' that reference should be made to me in the manner stated by your Excellency, and that I should co-operate with the local authorities in the measures necessary for their apprehension but in the case of a vessel under any other but a British flag I cannot be called upon to interfere. But it is not only on all future occasions that this course should be pursued, it must also be adopted in the present instance." Consul Parkes concludes this letter by repeating his demands for "an apology for what has occurred, an assurance that it shall not be repeated, and the strict fulfilment of the provisions of the treaty in the proceedings necessary to be taken with the Arrow's crew;" and he adds that, "if your Excellency cannot assure me that these demands will be conceded, it is in vain for you to again address me on the subject."

Here, then, on the most important point of the case, at the very place of the evidence to which attention ought to be most closely directed, Lord John, the "thorough investigator," the impartial "juryman," commits an amount of garbling and suppression that an old Bailey barrister might possibly have practised on a dull jury to get off a prisoner, but the lowest of the class would have disdained to practise in order to obtain a conviction. His Lordship, in order to produce the false impression that on Consul Parkes' own evidence the quarrel might have been adjusted, and Commissioner Yeh had done all that was required of him, carefully suppresses that the Commissioner wilfully and obstinately refused to make reparation for what had been done; while, even as regards his promises for the future, though the Consul called them "proper" as far as they went, it was only for the purpose of explaining to the Commissioner that they did not go far enough, and were, indeed, designedly and fraudulently shortcoming. What therefore the Consul did say in the letter referred to was, that the Commissioner had neither consented to give satisfaction nor made an adequate undertaking for the future; and this is the very passage which Lord John Russell has cooked into an admission by Consul Parkes that the Commissioner had made every concession required. We will leave this little matter in the hands of such of Lord John Russell's supporters as ever look into evidence or respect truth; but for the most suitable epithet to apply to his Lordship's part in it we must refer them to the vocabulary employed on his side in the recent debates.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Tumut.—25th May. By Mr. R. Broughton, of Gadara; damages and driving 8s per head: Bay horse, star and snip on the nose, IP near shoulder, 15½ hands high. Grey mare, branded ẊO near shoulder, like WW underneath, double square off shoulder; black horse foal by her side, unbranded. Brown mare, blaze down the face, fore feet white, saddle marked, tip off off ear, WS near shoulder, 14 hands high. Bay entire colt, 18 months old, star and snip on the nose, unbranded; damages £3. Will be sold June 25.

Cockfighter's Bridge Pound.—26th May, from Wambo damages 1s. 6d. each:—Bay mare, small star and little white in face, little white off hind foot, JI over 2 near shoulder. Light grey mare, white face, ω off shoulder under illegible brand, like an illegible brand near shoulder. This mare was released by John Quantrett, on the 28th instant, but returned to the pound. If, in the interim, no one claims her, he intends to release her as his property W sold J 1 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JUNE 4.—Governor-General (s.), 600 tons, Captain Cottier, from Melbourne 1st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mr. Claridge, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Miss Anderson, Messrs. Smith, Sheridan, Corcoran, Carne, Larnack, Mathewson, Mellow, Salting, Howard, Phillips, Aikenhead, Pace, Heep, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.—Star of Peace, for London.
June 4.—Robertina, for Adelaide.
June 4.—Isaac Walton, for Singapore.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—L. A. Bang, for Callao; Tarbert Castle, Zone, Prince Albert, Golden Spring, for Melbourne; Cheetah, for Wellington.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 4.—Hunter (s.), from Morpeth, with 300 bags maize, 20 trusses hay, 10 horses, 3 pigs, 6 coops fowls, 6 boxes eggs, 200 cheeses; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 400 bags maize, 125 trusses hay, 8 bales wool, 10 horses, 30 hides, 22 casks oranges, 9 pigs, 2 coops fowls, 1 coop pigs, 1 box eggs, 2 boxes fish.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 4.—Herculean, for Newcastle; Quail, for Brisbane Water; Flying Fish, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORT.

June 4.—Governor-General from Melbourne: 5 hogsheads brandy, Macnamara and Son; 37 cases, A. Fairfax and Co.; 4 cases, A. Collins; 5 cases, A. Rossiter and Co.; 1 package packing, Napier and Co.; 12 bundles bags, Ferris and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
FOR SHANGHAE.—By the John Taylor, this day, at noon.
FOR CALLAO.—By the Tomatin, this evening, at 6.
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—By the William, to-morrow, at noon.
FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Sarah, to-morrow, at noon.
FOR MANILA.—By the Alblassawaard, to-morrow, at 6.
FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Wild Wave, to-morrow, at 6.
FOR NELSON AND PORT COOPER.—By the Ocean Queen, to-morrow, at 6.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Governor-General (s.), to-morrow, at 2 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTERED OUTWARDS, June 4.—Governor-General (s.), 502 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne; Wild Wave, schooner, 179 tons, Captain Maughan, for Mauritius.

The Governor-General left Port Phillip Heads on Monday, 1st instant, at 6 p.m., and arrived yesterday, at 5 a.m. The Wonga Wonga (s.) was passed at midnight, about sixty miles from Port Phillip, and the City of Sydney on Wednesday, at 10 a.m. off Montague Island. The Governor-General put a supplementary mail on board the Simla, before the latter vessel left Hobson's Bay.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 2.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 2.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.—Simla (s.), from Sydney; Burra Burra (s.), from Adelaide.
May 29.—Norfolk, from London.
May 30.—Wampanoag, from Boston; Pudsey Dawson, from Hongkong; Governor-General (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 28.—Tasmanian Maid (s.), for Nelson; Surprise, for Auckland.
May 29.—Lord Montgomery, for Sydney; Vanguard, for Liverpool; Norwood, for Callao.
May 30.—Simla, R.M.S., for Suez; Bee, for Bombay.

CLEARED OUT.

May 29.—Rebecca, for Newcastle.

The clipper ship Norfolk, of the Blackwall line, arrived in Hobson's Bay last evening, 29th, after a splendid run of sixty-seven days, adding another laurel to those already earned by Captain Coleman in his former celebrated vessel the Kent. The Norfolk left Plymouth on the 22nd March, and experienced remarkably light weather to the equator, which she crossed on the 13th of April. On the 22nd April spoke the Patrician, from Valparaiso to Liverpool, in 20° S. After crossing the paallel of 30° S. fell in with fresh westerly winds, and passed the meridian of the Cape on the 4th of May. Passed the Lewin on the 21st May, sixty days out. Since then light winds have been encountered, and Cape Otway was passed on the 28th May. Port Phillip Heads were made Thursday evening, and the pilot taken on board. On the intelligence of the arrival of the Norfolk at the Heads, the steamtug Sophia was at once despatched by Messrs. W. P. White and Co., the agents of the Blackwall line, and the vessel was brought to her anchorage at half-past eleven o'clock last night. The Norfolk is very much like the Kent, but she is more of a clipper in appearance. She was in an excellent state of cleanliness, and the passengers testified to the comfort of the passage, and to the kindness of Captain Coleman and his officers.—*Argus.*

The Simla sailed from the Bay during Friday night, and passed the Heads at 9·15 a.m. on Saturday.

The barque Wampanoag, from Boston, spoke on March 17th, latitude 16·50 N., longitude 36·10 W., the ship Lord Raglan, with passengers, steering north.

The Sydney Griffiths has been chartered by the Messrs. Henty. She will take 20,000 bushels of wheat from this port, purchased by that firm from Rutledge and Co., at 6s. 6d. per bushel on board. The City of Sydney will also be laden with wheat by Messrs. Cowtan and Bland.—*Belfast Gazette,* May 29.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

May 18.—Shamrock, from Newcastle.
May 21.—Vetura, from London.
May 23.—Briton, from Leith.
May 24.—Fairy, from Liverpool; Ringdove, from the United States; R. M. Mills, from London.
May 27.—Gentoo, from Liverpool.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.—We understand that the Emigration Commissioners have written to Mr. Labouchere, begging that he would request the Government of South Australia to relieve them from the duty of further selecting emigrants for this colony, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the colonists with their services.—*Register.*

The correspondent at Guichen Bay of the *South Australian Register* notices the arrival of four ships between the 18th and 21st May, with a total of 1585 Chinese passengers. The Deva, with 212; Pudsey Dawson, 358; Speedy, 615; and a Dutch barque, name not given, with 400 passengers.

The Swallow, from Swan River, brings a large number of passengers. She reports having had a collision with the schooner Valentine Hellicar, off Encounter Bay. In consequence of a gale of wind the the Swallow ran into Encounter Bay for shelter; but on rounding the bluff the wind fell short, causing her to come athwart the Valentine Hellicar, which vessel was just lying at anchor, carrying away a portion of her figurehead, topsailyard, and some of her rigging. The Swallow has also received much damage, having had her starboard bulwarks and stanchions carried away.—*South Australian Register.*

A WARM CURRENT AT SEA.—The R. M. Mills arrived at Adelaide from London on Sunday, 24th instant. Her log records:—"In latitude 43·7 S., longitude 30·19 E., we met with a tract of warm water, which we considered remarkable. In the space of twelve hours, from noon to midnight, on the 20th April, the temperature rose 20 degrees Fahrenheit, having been 40 degrees at noon, and 64 degrees at midnight. The water at the time was extremely agitated, and piled up in heaps, the sea running in all directions. Shortly after midnight we were boarded by an enormous sea, which carried away our jibboom, and traversed the extreme length of the deck, breaking open the second cabin door, carrying away the finishings in front of the cabin (which was filled with water), carried away both the ladders leading from the main deck to the poop, staving in the side of a ball-house on deck, (to the astonishment of the ball, its inmate, which was found up to his knees in water, out on deck,) and doing much other damage. We found that the water continued to be of this high temperature for seven days, when it suddenly fell down to 44° again, in longitude 76·11°. Lieutenant Maury and other observers have pointed to the existence of a current of warm water setting southward from the Indian Ocean, midway between Africa and Australia, but it would appear that in no case in which the current has been previously observed has it been found to be of a temperature so much higher than the neighbouring waters, or to be so far to the eastward. In our case the observations, which were made with great care, showed that the water had little or no drift or tendency in any direction. We supposed, on meeting with it, that it would probably run to the south-east, but this did not prove to be the case."

KANGAROO ISLAND AS A MAIL STATION.

Report by Harbour-master on the practicability of the Mails by Ocean Steamers being landed at Nepean Bay.

Chief Harbour Office, Port Adelaide, January 29th, 1857.

SIR,—The recent notice which appeared in the public papers, "that it is the intention of the European and Australian Mail Company to allow their ships to touch at King George's Sound on their homeward or western route," will, I trust, be a sufficient reason for my offering the following remarks for the consideration of the Government.

On the establishment of the new postal arrangements between Great Britain and the Australian colonies it is an undenied fact that the geographical position of South Australia was virtually ignored and sacrificed to the prevailing influences used by the more wealthy colonies of Victoria and New South Wales. Had the mail steamers entirely confined themselves to an ocean route between Suez and Melbourne it might be almost useless at the present moment to attempt any agitation in the matter, but when it is formally notified that the ships are to touch at King George's Sound, I think it behoves us to make one more struggle to obtain a more equitable recognition of what is due to the commercial and social interests of this colony. With this view I have made some calculations in reference to having a branch mail station established at Nepean Bay, Kangaroo Island, into which the following subjects enter.

The distance between King George's Sound and Cape Otway is 1215 miles direct, whilst the distance between the same points via Investigator's Straits, Nepean Bay, and Backstairs Passage, amounts to 1315 miles; the difference of distance, 100 miles, could be easily accomplished by the powerful steamships employed by the company in 10 hours, when coming from the westward, at all times of the year; whilst, from the eastward during the winter, their speed, in all probability, would be reduced to an average of eight knots. I would, therefore, allow an average of 12 hours throughout the year for the difference in time in steaming between the two routes.

Presuming it useless to attempt to urge that the steamers should call off Port Adelaide, the most convenient point on the proposed route, via Investigator's Straits, would be at Nepean Bay. On the establishment of the lighthouse on Cape Borda (A on the enclosed plan), no difficulty will be experienced in ships entering Investigator's Straits at any time and in any weather, fogs being almost unknown in that locality.

A ship having passed Cape Borda will find a clear and open strait before her, in which, with the commonest precaution in a well-appointed and disciplined steamer, an accident attributable to navigation is almost beyond the bounds of possibility.

On Point Marsden (B), I would suggest that a small red light, visible six miles, be exhibited at night, forty-eight hours before the estimated arrival of the outward and homeward bound steamers, which would act as an unmistakable guide for their approach to Nepean Bay.

The vessel employed as a branch steamer should be anchored beyond the southern end of the sand-pit (C.), stretching from Point Marsden in a south-by-east direction, and display at night, when waiting for the mail ships, a bright light at her mainmast head. On the steamer making her appearance, either off Point Marsden (B) or Kangaroo Head (D), the branch steamer should burn a couple of blue lights and throw up a rocket as a signal for the large ship to proceed to the anchorage, which would be close to the southward of the former.

I have here provided for the arrival of the mail steamers by night; in the day no difficulty could be found; whilst in either case the transhipment of mails and passengers would not occupy more than a couple of hours, if all were ready on deck for the change before coming to an anchor. My long experience in mail steamers on the Indian line assures me that no further delay need be experienced. I would estimate the expense to the Company on account of detention for each trip as follows:—

Twelve hours' consumption of fuel, at 35 tons per diem, at £4 per ton	£70 0 0
Wear and tear	20 0 0
Wages	10 0 0
Cost of provisioning 200 passengers and 100 in crew, for one day, at 5s. each	75 0 0
	£175 0 0

Or, for twenty-four passages, £4200.

The company would, however, derive considerable advantages from the passengers to this colony, who would readily avail themselves of the direct route by steam, in preference to sailing vessels, or the expense and trouble attendant on a transhipment in Melbourne. As it is, however, probable that the company would require something beyond the actual expenses incurred, I would put down a sum of £6000 a year as a subsidy to promote their touching at Nepean Bay.

B. DOUGLAS,
Naval Officer, and Harbour Master.

The Hon. the Treasurer.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

March 20.—Dunbar, from Sydney, at Gravesend.

DEPARTURES.
FROM LONDON.

March 20.—Œtas, and Centurion, for Sydney; Summer, for Adelaide; Affiance, for Launceston; Heather Bell, for Hobart Town; Tudor, for Melbourne.

NEW PLAN FOR PROPELLING SHIPS.—Mr. William Valentine Millar, paymaster, R.N., has devised a plan for propelling ships by submerged propellors amidships, for which he took out a patent in June 1856. In a pamphlet lately published he explains at length the principles of the invention. After pointing out the deficiences of the screw propellor now in use, he proceeds to describe the nature of the substitute he proposes, by means of letter-press descriptions, illustrated by engraved figures and engravings. For these we must refer to the pamphlet itself; but the following is a summary of the advantages which, he contends, would result from the adoption of his principles: "The propellors, engines, and boilers are in a central position, closely connected, out of the reach of shot, and the former not influenced by the rolling and pitching motion. Convenient space for passengers and cargo, and, in men-of-war, for an efficient and powerful armament, with the full equipment of a sailing ship in masts, yards, and sails; and without having to disconnect the propellers or any part of the machinery when the ship be required to be placed under sail only, so that full advantage can be taken of fair winds without loss of time or risk of accident, as it is only required to stop the engines and make sail:—or, if the fair wind be only light the engines may be eased to any number of revolutions, and sail used in conjunction with steam power with economy of fuel equivalent to the reduced revolutions. Having a direct motive power acting against the water in a line with the keel and under the bottom in midships, in such a manner that it must be difficult for any power to be lost in displacing water; and that the engines work evenly and regularly and without vibration. The consumption of fuel can always be in proportion to actual speed of the ship, whether in calms and smooth water, or against monsoons or strong winds and a heavy sea; (or a given quantity of fuel equal to known and definite results;) and the direct effort of the engines, in their unremitted action, will impart momentum without a multiple being required. The construction of the ship, for the adaptation of this mode of propelling, adds considerably to her strength; and the propellers are so placed that they are protected and cannot come in contact or collision with any substance that could injure them, or be entangled with spars or rigging shot away and fallen from aloft.—*European Times,* March 18.

GALES IN THE CHANNEL.—The weather was extremely rough and boisterous in the Channel during the latter part of last week, and particularly so on Friday night, when the melancholy loss of four men was the result. The unfortunate sufferers were of the crew of the Martha, of Colchester, which it seems was about fifty miles off in the Channel, when she was overtaken by the gale, and the poor fellows were washed overboard and lost. The only one of the crew left was a lad, about eighteen years of age, and who succeeded in bringing the smack safe to Shoreham-harbour on Saturday afternoon, having laboured for several hours in accomplishing his perilous and extraordinary task. On reaching Shoreham he was much exhausted, having been without food for a long time.—*Morning Chronicle,* 19th March.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
5	FRIDAY	7 8	4 53	6 3	6 31

MOON.—Full, 8th instant, at 3h. 26m. 49s. a.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Train.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.	A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 11 a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m. Mail
0	Sydney	6 30	10· 0		1·30	4·25	5·45
2	Newtown	6 37	10· 7		1·37	4·32	5·52
5	Ashfield	6·47	10·17		1·47	4·42	6· 2
6½	Burwood	6 52	10·22		1·52	4·47	6· 7
7¾	Homebush	6·57	10·27		1·57	4·52	6·12
13½	Parramatta	7·18	10·48		2·18	5·13	6·33
17¾	Fairfield	7·31	11· 1		2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·42	11·12		2·42	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Trains	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m. Mail	a.m.	a.m.	A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·20 p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6 30	8·15	11·30		3·30	5·45
4¼	Fairfield	6·43	8·28	11·43		3·48	5·58
8½	Parramatta	7· 1	8 46	12· 1		4· 1	6·16
14¼	Homebush	7·15	9 0	12·15		4·15	6·30
15½	Burwood	7·19	9· 4	12·19		4·19	6·34
17	Ashfield	7·24	9· 9	12·24		4 24	6·39
20	Newtown	7·37	9·22	12·37		4·37	6·52
22	Sydney	7·42	9·27	12·42		4·42	6·57

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·30 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle—Honeysuckle Point	7·30	3· 0	7·30	3· 0
9¾	Hexham	8· 0	3·30	8· 0	3·30
16¼	Maitland	8·24	3·54	8·24	3·54

MAITLAND STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Maitland	8·45	4·10	8·45	4·10
6½	Hexham	9· 5	4·30	9· 5	4·30
16¼	Newcastle	9·39	5· 4	9·39	5· 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

THE gentlemen in Port Phillip who expect the neighbouring colonies to assist in the suppression of Chinese immigration, "have reckoned without their host." We can perceive no reason in the effects of that immigration upon our markets or social position, to induce the violation of a primary law of modern civilization. We have no doubt that a large number of persons in Victoria look with horror and disgust upon a Tartar face—unless upon a tea-tray. The same sort of people are divided among themselves by antipathies only less active. The English clodhopper and the Irish bogtrotter both have serious doubts of the right of each other to existence. In Melbourne, if our recollection is not at fault, when a Chinaman was never seen but as a grocer's sign, these mutual dislikes were expressed in hostile demonstrations, in faction fights, and in some instances in pistol-shots. It is perhaps a set-off against the injustice couched in antipathy to the Chinese, that it is diverted for the moment from British subjects to aliens and strangers!

The heavy tax imposed upon the Chinese was unjust and oppressive, and it is therefore happily defeated. Why should human beings whose conduct will bear comparison with the rest of the population, and whose industry contributes to the general wealth, be exposed to such vexatious laws. We deem ourselves entitled to batter down the walls of Canton in punishment of an insult. The Mandarins are called to account for prescribing their own terms of intercourse, because those terms violate the common law of nations. Lord PALMERSTON is right in saying that the English will never suffer a barbarian to set a price upon the heads of their countrymen. If the British policy, however, were merely the result of conscious power, not of civilised abhorence of barbarian insolence, we should feel that we were gliding down rapidly that moral declivity where empires of granite have been dashed to atoms. British statesmen maintain, and justly, that no one nation has a right to isolate itself; that no government is justified in interdicting the commerce of its people. There are claims which belong to nations and men superior to bigotries and antipathies. International law is only worth preserving as it ascertains and guards those claims, both from despotic governments and mercantile egotism. But even England cannot afford, in dealing with China, to violate the morality of a reciprocal obligation. If the world is free for us it is free for the Chinaman. To say that we are Christians and he a Pagan, is merely to show that in handling his rights we are bound to exercise more delicacy and more forbearance; and when we hold an even balance to throw a few grains into the scale in his favour, in honour of the Divine mission which heaven has entrusted to our race. What kind of story will the man of China carry home to his country, when he reports what he has seen and heard in Victoria, or indeed in any colony of this hemisphere? If, when he comes in contact with tradesmen he is cheated, or with other classes he is insulted and down-trodden, will not his heart cling to CONFUCIUS, and will there not be side by side with the Christian name the indelible memory of everything that is scowling, grinding, and oppressive.

If the conduct of the Chinese had merited special reprehension, there might have been some apology for the contempt they have incurred. Their vices, whatever they are, are not conspicuous. It is not alleged that they commit any extraordinary proportion of crime. It is now found, contrary to expectation, that they spend their money, assume the European dress, and in many instances aspire to a smartness which shows that they are not indifferent to their appearance among strangers. We see no reason why they should be excluded, which would not largely affect the European population. They are unmarried, but so are the gold-diggers generally. They move from place to place, but this is as much occasioned by their calling as their disposition. Were Chinese female immigration common, there might be some apprehension of their permanent establishment. So long, however, as the present system last, they can have no more permanent effect upon the country than the sailors who visit the port.

It will be necessary for the colonies to take a firm stand against popular or local outcries against men of this or that nation. We can render no better assistance to our Victorian neighbours than by strengthening that part of them who are above mere animal antipathies, and who wish to preserve to these colonies the principles of British civilization—which are, intercourse, not exclusion—equality, not serfdom. The pretence that the immigration of the Chinese will enable them to seize the country is about as reasonable as the accusation of the wolf about troubling the waters when the lamb stood far below him on the stream. The military prowess of the Chinese is the last thing in the world any people would dread. The increasing numbers show that the reports of success have operated powerfully upon the crowded population of China, but certainly not with any design to capture the territory!

We expressed our views upon this subject when the tax was imposed, and we are glad that it has proved inoperative. Part of the Victorian Press has pandered to the prejudice of ignorance and selfishness. Others have taken a stand-point more dignified and Christian. In the immense territories of New Holland we have room for millions of human beings, and nothing can be more mistaken than the idea that we shall serve posterity by preventing the free circulation of foreign industry. It would be fortunate for us if in those parts of the colony favourable to the growth of cotton, sugar, and tea, we had a colony of skilful and thrifty Chinese subject to the authority of Britain, and likely to be trained in its higher civilisation, and yet be remote from its vices. This is the direction of true philanthropy. Without narrowing the field of honourable toil to any European race, the establishment of other peoples would augment the sum total of human happiness, and expand the sympathies of mankind.

China had her philosopher, her statesmen, and her literati, when our ancestors were painted savages.

THE English papers brought out by the Norfolk show that the basis on which the general election is to rest is already widening. The excitement of the Parliamentary debate is giving way before the numerous other questions that interest the people of England. Not that there is any reaction against Lord PALMERSTON and in favour of the Liberal peace party. The bulk of electors still seem to vindicate the steps taken in China. Mr. COBDEN, with his accustomed intrepidity, has dared to brave the storm of public disapprobation; and, at large public meetings, both in London and Manchester, has employed all the force of his vigorous eloquence to turn the tide of popular opinion. He complains that people will not read the Blue Book, and are not, therefore, able to judge of the merits of the question. The bulk of the people never did, and never will read blue-books; yet, for all that, they can pronounce pretty clearly on the real merits of a case. Into all the petty details connected with the Arrow, and the conduct of Sir JOHN BOWRING and Commissioner YEH, they will not enter, but they know that the quarrel has not been sought by the English, but has grown out of intended insults offered by the Chinese to British subjects and the British flag, and they approve of summary measures being resorted to to punish the insult and vindicate the respect due to their countrymen abroad, even though some of the steps taken in inflicting that punishment, should have been injudicious or irregular.

But to absolve Lord PALMERSTON is one thing; to elect a Parliament that may last for six or seven years is another. Lord PALMERSTON is popular with the country for having carried on the Russian war with vigour, when the Peelites fainted, and for having forced the CZAR to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty at a time when the French EMPEROR was disposed to yield. If an appeal were made to the country on these two points alone, the noble lord would obtain a triumphant national award of praise. And public ingratitude is not so great as that the people would wish to see him displaced in favour of rival politicans, who either meanly opposed him or feebly supported him in the hour of national danger. Yet statesmen cannot live upon the past. The world moves on, and those who aspire to guide its destinies must be content to move with it, or quit their position. The demand for much-needed reforms will not be pacified by a recapitulation of past services. To continue an acceptable Premier, it is not enough that Lord PALMERSTON has done well in the past; he must give promise of an intention to do well in the future.

A general election usually has a prospective character. The appeal to the people is to settle definitely whether some projected policy is or is not to be adopted. But with regard to the Chinese question there is nothing prospective. That question can only be settled now in one way. The nation is committed to its course, and cannot withdraw. The probability is the the war will be at an end before the New Parliament meets, but if it should not be, it must still be prosecuted to its only natural termination. If Lord DERBY or Mr. GLADSTONE were to succeed to the Premiership, they might, indeed, recall Sir JOHN BOWRING and Lord ELGIN, but they would merely appoint other men to do the same work. They must insist on the fulfilment of that part of the treaty which allows foreigners access to Canton, and the denial of which, on the part of Commissioner YEH, led to the bombardment of the city. No British minister could venture to say to the Chinese, either in words, or by implication; "We will not force you to obey the treaty, we will submit to intended insults to our flag, we will not object to a price being offered for the heads of British subjects, or insist on any guarantees for the protection of commerce." However statesmen may wrangle with one another in England, there is but one tone they can adopt in China.

The general election, therefore, cannot determine the settlement of the Chinese question—that is already fixed. What will it determine, then? It will affect the course of domestic legislation perhaps for five or six years, and it is this consideration which occupies the attention of the constituencies, and will temper the indignation many liberal members have excited by their vote on the Chinese question. To exclude the leading liberals from Parliament because of one unpopular vote, would be a costly method of avenging Lord PALMERSTON, and is an extreme to which the English people are not likely to commit themselves. Mr. COBDEN and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, though in somewhat different strains, have both endeavoured to recall the people from the excitement of the passing affair of Canton to the permanent question of domestic policy and reform. Mr. COBDEN is fierce against Lord PALMERSTON. He denounces alike his foreign policy and his domestic measures, and entreat the electors of Manchester not to diminish the small number of independent members in Parliament by returning mere tools in the hands of the Premier. The requisition that is preparing, to request ROBERT LOWE to stand for Manchester brings down upon that right honorable gentleman's head the vengeance of the great Freetrader. He ridicules the idea of the member for Kidderminster superseding JOHN BRIGHT, and tells the Manchester people in his anger that LOWE is the most egregious parliamentary failure he has ever seen. Lord JOHN offers a qualified support to Lord PALMERSTON's Government. He entertains none of Mr. COBDEN's fierce hatred to the noble lord, though he might be supposed to owe him some grudge for the neglect he has lately shown to the House of Bedford. But Lord JOHN repeats the old cry of "Measures, not men." He is content to sink the consideration of the Premier in the more important consideration of his measures. This disposition will not fail to find favour with the English people. If rejected in the City, he will be able to find a smaller constituency. The country will not willingly spare from its Parliament a practised politician who honestly avows himself in favour of temperate and progressive reform.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE the Primary Judge.

ABBOTT AND OTHERS V. DANGAR AND WIFE.

Mr. Martin moved upon notice herein, that the Master be directed to review his decision that plaintiff was liable to be cross-examined upon an affidavit which he made in support of a motion for an injunction, upon the ground that, as this affidavit was only used as an interlocutory application before answer, it could not be made available as evidence at the hearing.

Mr. Blake showed cause.

His Honor reserved judgment.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. RYAN AND OTHERS.

This was a suit by the Attorney-General on the relation of various persons who professed, as the father of children who were being educated in the Roman Catholic faith, to be interested in the practical carrying out of a bequest by one O'Byrne, deceased, for the foundation of a school or class for the study exclusively of the sacred Scriptures, to be called "the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Scriptural School." The relators sought,—1. To have this desire carried out as nearly as possible, according to the wishes of the testator; 2. To procure a plan or scheme from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney for this purpose, such plan to be sent through the Master in the ordinary way, and his Grace to be the visitor of the charity; 3. To enquire into the past administration of the trustees and receiver, and, if necessary, to appoint new ones.

The argument had not terminated when the Court rose.

Mr. H. Cary and Mr. Blake appeared for the relators, Mr. Murray for the trustees, Mr. Martin for the devise, and heir-at-law, and Mr. Butler for Archbishop Polding.

EQUITY CAUSES FOR THIS DAY.—Brandon v. Perry, specially appointed; Attorney-General v. Ryan, part heard; Howell v. Hassall, special case; Bloxsome v. Blaxland, a further direction; Gare v. Styles and others, hearing; Jobbins v. Styles, hearing.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

BEFORE His Honor the Chief Justice.

SENTENCE.

George Lewis Castle was brought up for sentence. The prisoner was found guilty on Wednesday for an assault upon one Aphroo, a Lascar seaman belonging to the ship Balaclava, of which Castle was second officer. In consequence of the accused being precluded from obtaining the benefit of the evidence of the captain or any of the European seamen that were on board at the time of the assault, by their absence from port, his Honor the Chief Justice, before whom the case was tried, allowed time to the accused to make his affidavit, as to the circumstances attending the assault, and the exact nature of it. This morning the affidavit was produced in Court and read, and in it Castle set forth very palliative circumstances, for his interference with the Lascars; that of a crew of twenty-seven, a large majority of them were continually sick, while the remainder were very lazy and so dilatory and unwilling in their work, that the captain was repeatedly finding fault with him; sometimes therefore in order to hasten their movements, he would strike the Lascars with his open hand, or push them when moving slowly to their work.

His HONOR, looking at all the circumstances of palliation, which, in the relative position the defendant occupied to the complainant and his fellow-Lascars, the case presented, the recommendation of the jury to the leniency of the Bench, and considering also that prisoner had already been incarcerated for seven weeks, was disposed to pass a very light sentence. He looked upon the seven weeks of imprisonment which the prisoner had suffered, as a punishment commensurate with the offence, and with that view of the case, the sentence of the Court was that he (Castle) be imprisoned for six hours.

STEALING A CALF.

George Green, out on bail, was indicted with having at the Macleay River, on the 3rd day of December, 1856, stolen a *heifer calf,* the property of one Thomas Hodgson Thompson.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Stephen; Mr. Faucett prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Thomas H. Thompson deposed that he was a resident on the Macleay River. In December last he went to a paddock belonging to William Wright at East Kempsey, when he saw a calf which he believed to be one he lost (witness here described the calf); the calf was then about ten months old, and had been recently branded GG on the near side; went from the paddock to prisoner's place, and said to him, "Have you got any cattle in Wright's paddock?" he replied, "I have;" he (witness) then said, "You have a red heifer calf there," to which prisoner replied, "I have;" told him then that from information he received he believed that calf was his; prisoner said, "No, Mr. Thompson, do you think I would steal a calf of yours?" prisoner asked him who it was informed him that the calf was his? he said he could bring persons to identify it; prisoner then said, "If I have branded your calf in a mistake, I am sorry for it," and added, "I will take your own word for it, and I'll give you a calf in exchange;" after that prisoner said "that he might take the calf;" afterwards, on the 27th March, saw a cow on Mr. Burgess' property, it was a white-backed cow with cocked horns, and strawberry shoulders, branded with the letter T on either side; that cow he believed was his, and the mother of the calf referred to; in rounding the cattle up the calf he had seen in Wright's paddock came up to the cow and followed it; was told the cow and calf were his; could not swear they were; prisoner was a neighbour of his, residing at East Kempsey.

By Mr. STEPHEN: It sometimes happened that calves were branded in a mistake, and that when that occurred the custom was for the brander or assumed owner, to give an unbranded calf in return to the proper claimant; the prisoner was a man of family, possessing some three or four hundred head of cattle; there was nothing valuable in the calf, nor was there anything remarkable or striking in its appearance.

Several witnesses were examined, but there was nothing of greater importance elicited in support of the case than is contained in the prosecutor's evidence. It was not clearly proved that the calf branded by defendant was the property of Thompson, nor was there any sustainment of the allegation that defendant branded the calf in question with a felonious intent.

Mr. STEPHEN addressed the jury for the defence, dwelling upon the obscurity of the evidence as to the identification or proof or the calf branded GG as belonging to Thompson, and the improbability that a man like defendant, the father of a family, and the proprietor of a large stock of cattle himself, would risk his liberty and blast his character for the value of a calf, which in fact was not worth thirty shillings.

His HONOR summed up, and the jury, without leaving the box, acquitted the prisoner, who was thereupon discharged.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson.

INFANTICIDE.

Amelia Milner, who was indicted for having at Sydney, on the 6th April, feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought, killed and murdered a female child, whose name was unknown.

The Attorney-General conducted the case for the Crown; Mr. Dalley was assigned by the Court in the defence of the prisoner; attorney for the defence, Mr. Milford.

The prosecuting counsel stated the case to the jury, and called

Inspector Reid, of the Sydney police, who deposed to having arrested the prisoner on the 10th April, at Carter's Barracks; told her that the charge was that of making away with a child, the body of which was found in a paddock close by; she said in reply to the charge that "it was not her child," but she admitted that she had been confined in a water-closet.

Mr. Rutter, medical practitioner, deposed that he was called on to examine the prisoner on last Good Friday; ascertained that she had been confined within four or five days previously: could not state whether this was the prisoner's first child; was quite satisfied by the appearances that the prisoner was confined, independent of her own admission to witness to that effect.

Mary Brasington had known Milner by sight for about twelve months; she had lived with witness for about six weeks before her apprehension; prisoner worked as a servant during that time; never told witness that she was in the family-way; on Sunday, the 5th April, Milner went to bed with witness's daughter at 10 o'clock as usual; about two o'clock witness's daughter, having occasion to get up for a drink, called to witness that "Amelia was not there;" witness got up, and finding the girl absent, examined the kitchen-door, and found it closed from the outside; in the morning, about six o'clock, prisoner walked into the kitchen dressed as she was on Sunday; asked her where she had been, and the reply was that "she had fallen asleep in the water-closet;" her manner was the same as usual, but she looked poorly.

Cross-examined: The water closet was too far to admit of a person in the house hearing a noise in the former place.

Elizabeth Bateman deposed that Milner left her employ to go to live with Mrs. Brasington about a fortnight before Christmas; observed in the prisoner an appearance of pregnancy; did not mention the circumstance to the accused or to any one else; witness's house was near enough to the water-closet to admit of a cry being heard from one place to the other.

Constable O'Keeffe deposed to having taken the accused to the watch-house; she admitted, after she was cautioned by the witness, that the child found in the paddock was hers; she said that the father of the child was a certain gentleman in George-street.

Thomas Smithwick, a lad aged about fourteen, deposed to having found the body of the child in a paddock near Carter's Barracks; it was rolled in a piece of calico; handed the parcel over the fence to a woman who was passing; did not look closely at the body.

Constable Condick deposed to having been called by the last witness to the place where the body was found; it was rolled up in a piece of calico; a piece of tape was rolled very tightly round the neck of the child, and the face was very black; the place where the body was found was about three hundred yards from the gate of the Barracks.

Margaret M'Leod deposed to having received the body of the child at the Benevolent Asylum from the last witness; it was a full-grown female child; a tape was tied tightly round the neck twice.

James Smith, resident surgeon at the Benevolent Asylum, deposed to having examined the body of the infant; the child had come to maturity, and was newly-born; the string was quite sufficient to account for death; applied the usual tests, by taking out the lungs and placing them in water; the child had breathed; the string could not have been tied before the child was completely born; the process of parturition was so rapid that this could not be done before the birth was complete; the prisoner was once under witness' care; on that occasion she had twins; it was possible to tie the string before complete birth, if the feet were presented first.

Cross-examined: Would swear that the child could not have bled to death; a sufficient quantity of blood was present in the body to have supported life; judging from the *post mortem* examination, the mouth must have been exposed before death took place; the child appeared not to have been long dead.

Dr. Rutter was recalled and corroborated the evidence of the last witness, as to the impossibility of tying the string before complete birth; if the child were born in the ordinary manner, some authorities state that respiration might take place before the head was completely exposed.

Mr. DALLEY addressed the jury for the prisoner at considerable length, quoting in the course of his remarks several legal and medical authorities.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, adverting to the evidence which went to support the charge of infanticide, and concluded by pointing out that it was competent to the jury to find the accused guilty of concealing the birth should the evidence be deemed sufficient to support her guilt in this respect, if the greater charge were not sufficiently established.

His HONOR summed up, and the jury after a brief consultation, acquitted the prisoner of the charge of murder, but found her guilty of concealing the birth.

His HONOR feelingly addressed the prisoner on the impropriety and crime which had characterised her past life, and besought her to turn her attention towards amendment. The sentence of the Court was, that she be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in her Majesty's gaol, at Darlinghurst, for twelve calendar months.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock, *sine die.*

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Richard Bedson, an adjourned single meeting; insolvent's wife was examined as to the appropriation of a sum of money received by insolvent, as the proceeds of a house sold by him, and as to the expenses incurred from the date of leaving Geelong, until the sequestration; and Thomas Holgate, agent for Peter Hitchins, of Geelong, was examined relative to a conversation between insolvent and Hitchins, as to a loan of £100, which the former had promised to repay to the latter on the sale of his house. Insolvent was also examined, and the meeting was adjourned, for further evidence from Victoria, until the 5th August next.

In the estate of John de Courcey Bremer, a special meeting, debts amounting to £141 4s., were proved.

IN RE W. L. LAWRENCE.

This insolvent to-day filed a schedule, which showed the results following. Liabilities, £4105 4s. 2d. Assets: value of personal property, £585 16s. 6d.; outstanding debts, £414 18s. 6½d.; total, £1000 15s. 0½d. Deficit, £3104 9s. 1½d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 5.—Thomas Miles, adjourned certificate, half-past 10. William Craig, adjourned second, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Forbes, Captain Scott, Mr. Thorne, Captain M'Lean, Mr. Hosking, and Mr. M'Arthur.

Six persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were sentenced to pay 10s. each, defaulters to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Ellen Murphy, an idle and disorderly person, taken into custody while engaged in her vocation, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one month.

Bridget M'Cann was found guilty of petty larceny. It appeared that yesterday she went to the boot and shoe warehouse in George-street kept by Thomas Byrne, and asked to be shown some shoes; while Mr. Byrne was looking for some of the description asked for she walked away, taking with her a pair of elastic side boots, valued at 18s., which were exposed for sale near the door; these were missed almost instantly; the prisoner was followed, and, the boots being found in her possession, she was given into custody. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calender months.

William Norris was charged with having stolen a cash box, containing money and valuable papers. James Robertson, of Spring-street, publican, deposed that on Wednesday last the prisoner came to his house and called for some drink, which was supplied to him; having had some previous knowledge of him, he asked him to stay and dine; he stopped the remainder of the day, all the night, and until after breakfast on Thursday; about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning he put £9 10s. in gold into a cash box, which he then returned to its usual place in the till; the prisoner was the only person present at the time, and saw what was done, and where the cash box was put; witness soon afterwards went out, and did not return until after six o'clock in the evening, when he was informed that prisoner had left the house, and that the cash box had been taken away; it contained, in gold and silver money and bank notes, £25 or £26, with a cheque for £55, and sundry business papers; it contained, also, a chamois leather bag or purse; the box produced is that of which he has been speaking, and the leather bag; some of the papers are yet in it; the box was brought to him by Mr. Kemp, the Domain bailiff, and he did not see prisoner again until he saw him last night in confinement. George Kemp, bailiff of the Government Domain, deposed that, about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, he heard a tinkering noise in the Outer Domain, and on looking toward the spot saw prisoner under a tree; he retired a short distance, in order the better to watch what was going on, when the knocking ceased, prisoner arose from the ground, put something into his pocket, and threw some other things over the fence into the garden, and went away; witness followed him until he lost sight of him, when he returned to the spot where he first saw prisoner, where he found a leather bag (produced), containing 9s. 3d. in silver coin; and on the other side of the fence he found a cashbox (produced), which had evidently been forced open, and from the writing on a cheque for £55, and on some of the papers which were scattered about, he had no doubt that the box and its contents were the property of a person named Robertson, of the Captain Cook Hotel, where he afterwards took them; and they were claimed. James A. Robertson, son of the prosecutor, deposed that, on Thursday he asked the prisoner to go with him to purchase a pair of boots, to which prisoner replied that he could not leave the house until after four o'clock; witness went out alone, and returned about half-past three, when he found that prisoner had left the house, and that the cash-box was missing; suspecting prisoner of having stolen it, he went in search of him, but did not succeed until last night, when he found him in the theatre, and gave him into custody. Mr. Shuttleworth, for the prisoner, declined offering any defence at present. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

The affiliation case, which occupied the Bench so much yesterday, was resumed to-day, and kept the Court engaged for nearly four hours. Their Worships, after hearing Mr. Roberts for the defendant, dismissed the information. Two wages cases were heard, and verdicts given for the amounts claimed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. Bligh.

Andrew Gearen, a seaman belonging to the Nourmahal was convicted of desertion, and sent to gaol for eight weeks.

John Phillip, a seaman belonging to the Oxnard, was convicted of riotous and disorderly conduct, and ordered to pay a fine of 40s., or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Owen Trayner and William Devine were brought up on suspicion of having stolen £16, the property of Stavans Greier, a seaman belonging to the schooner Jane. It appeared that the prisoners were residing in Mr. Farrell's licensed boarding house, and that the complainant went there tipsy on Wednesday, and got a bed and tea, for which he paid, and at about 12 o'clock retired to rest, having £16 in his pocket. On awaking in the morning he found his money was gone, and he suspected the prisoners, and therefore gave them in charge; there was no evidence to fix the guilt upon them and they were discharged, the Water Police Magistrate cautioning Farrell that this was not the first time complaints of this kind had been made with reference to the manner in which his house was conducted, and advised him if he wished to retain his license, to be careful in future.

John Boland, a seaman, sued Richard Watkins, master of the Architect, for wages, and recovered £4 8s.; and George Cubban, a seaman belonging to the Acacia, sued Walter Todd, master of that vessel, for wages, and recovered £4.

Lewis Thomas Castle, master of the schooner Despatch, was convicted of having struck Francis Leahy, one of his seamen and bound over to keep the peace in his own surety of £50.

VENOUR V. LOUGH.—In this case the defendant was charged with inducing a seaman to desert from his ship, but it was postponed, as were also four other summons cases, for the attendance of a second magistrate, Mr. Bligh having left the Bench.

EASTER OFFERING.—The parishioners of St. James having subscribed £120 for an Easter offering to be given to the clergymen of the parish, the amount has been appropriated, two-thirds to the Incumbent, and one-third to the Curate.

COLONIAL WORKMANSHIP.—One of the arguments which has been advanced here in favour of protective duties on imported manufactures is that, under present circumstances, it is difficult for the colonial youth to acquire skill in the higher branches of manufacturing industry. But this is an argument which is at issue with facts. We have heard it frequently urged as a matter of complaint that work has been procured from or sent to Europe which could be as cheaply and as efficiently carried out here. This, for instance, was the complaint in reference to the engineering repairs required for the Oneida. We have frequently, too, been called upon to notice particular manufactures in which artistic skill of the highest order has been displayed. Manufactures of a very superior, although not extraordinary, kind are being daily turned out from the various workshops of the city. We have recently inspected a magnificent dining-room suite, manufactured by Mr. A. Lenehan, of Castlereagh-street, for his Excellency Sir William Denison, which would do honour to any cabinet factory in the world, and which will prove a fitting ornament for the vice-regal dwelling. The sideboard, dining-tables, and chairs are all of colonial cedar, in the Renaissance style, and the principal articles of the suite merit a particular description. The sideboard is 14 feet 6 inches long, and nearly 7 feet 6 inches to the centre of the back, which is composed of one entire sheet of silvered plate glass surrounded and partially covered with elaborate but bold carving, such as is peculiarly appropriate to so large a piece of furniture. The carving is so arranged as to show the glass between the various scrolls, producing a very brilliant yet chaste effect. The friese or table part of the sideboard—the ends of which stand forward from the centre—is formed of bold and well-arranged mouldings, and is supported in front by four richly carved console trusses, and at the back by pilasters and panelling, relieved by rich mouldings, resting on a base or plinth to match the frieze. We now came to the tables. The principal table is made to vary in size according to circumstances, and is capable of extension to 24 feet in length. Its width is six feet. It is extended or contracted in size by means of screws passing beneath it from end to end, which are turned by a winch at either end. These screws work so easily that a child might extend or contract the table as easily as a grown person. The second table is circular, dividing into two parts, which may be fitted (with connecting pieces) to the ends of the large table already noticed. When thus extended the length of the whole is 32 feet. These tables are supported in the centre by a massive carved pillar and truss standard, and at the ends by carved legs. The acanthus leaf has been taken as the basis of the design for these carvings; wreaths of this leaf are represented as twined spirally round the pillar and legs. The chairs (morocco seated) are in the same style. The draperies for the windows are of rich crimson and gold embroidered satin, and are exceedingly tasteful.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496134

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The monthly general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at half past three o'clock.

Mr. G. Thorne took the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last monthly meeting, which were confirmed.

PANAMA ROUTE.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, relative to the proposed Panama route.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce,
Hall of Commerce, May 16th, 1857.

Sir,—With reference to your communication of the 5th instant I have the honour to inform you that at a general meeting of this Chamber held yesterday, for the consideration of the resolutions of your Chamber relative to the steam communication via Panama with England, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this Chamber affirms the desirability of steam postal communication with England via Panama, in addition to the present overland route, and would urge upon the Government any well digested and approved scheme for promoting this object.

2. That the President be requested to call a special meeting of the Chamber for as early a day as convenient after the departure of the next mail, for the discussion of the whole question, and of the propriety of applying to the Government to subsidise a mail line from Panama.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RUSSELL.

A. Thomson, Esq.,
Secretary to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman said there was no business on the paper for to-day except the consideration of the report of the committee on the Usance of Exchange. That report had not yet been brought up in consequence of the committee not having yet received a reply to their letter from the Chamber of Commerce at Port Phillip. They were now waiting for it, and as soon as it was received the committee would be enabled to draw up their report.

THE POSTAGE ACT.

Mr. Watt called the attention of the Chamber to the recent Postage Act passed last March. By this Act 6d. a letter was levied on all letters sent by sea to the neighbouring colonies. He believed that great injury was done by doubling the postage. He thought we should endeavour to identify our interests as much as possible with the colonies, especially with Melbourne, with whom they did so large a business. They were told they were to have railways and telegraphs to Melbourne, but he believed it was a step in the wrong direction to double the postage to it. He thought there had been overlooked by those who framed the act, the injury the mail contractors would suffer. The time allowed for the steamers from England to stop was very short, only twenty-four or thirty-six hours, but the colonists could take advantage of sending a supplementary mail on almost every occasion if the Government had not restricted that facility by doubling the postage. He then alluded to the cost of sending manuscript letters to Melbourne, which was 6d.; while to any other commercial port in the world it was only 1d. He believed if this Chamber brought the matter properly before the authorities it would have some effect in modifying this Act.

Mr. Samuel Cohen supported the views taken by Mr. Watt, and believed if the matter emanated from the Chamber it would have the desired effect of causing an amendment to be made in the Act.

Mr. T. W. Smith pointed out that the Ministry could not alter the Act. It was only in the power of the Legislature to alter it.

After some conversation, in which Mr. Mackay, Mr. Watt, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Cohen took part,

Mr. Watt gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Chamber, he would move "That this Chamber address the Government on the subject of the Postage Act passed in March last, with a view—1st. To the reduction of the rate levied on letters posted for any of the Australian Colonies. 2nd. To the reduction of the rate levied on letters forwarded per mail steamer via Melbourne. 3rd. To the reduction to one penny of the rate of postage on printed circulars."

Mr. T. W. Smith trusted that they would have a good attendance of members at the next meeting, as by that time they would have received a reply from the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce respecting the Panama route. As this was a question of great importance to Sydney, he did hope they would attend in large numbers to discuss the resolutions adopted by the Melbourne Chamber.

The Chairman said a special meeting of the Chamber would be held on the 18th of June, for the purpose of considering Mr. Watt's motion, and also the resolutions of the Melbourne Chamber respecting the Panama route, which would, without doubt, be received by that time.

The Chamber separated at ten minutes past four o'clock.

St. Paul's, Redfern.—A well-attended meeting of the parishioners of this district was held in the school-house, on Wednesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock—the Rev. A. H. Stephen in the chair—for the purpose of considering a plan proposed by the churchwardens for the immediate enlargement of the church. The chairman, having opened the meeting with prayer, proceeded to explain the urgent necessity which existed for additional church accommodation, as evidenced by the fact that at least sixty sittings would at once be taken, were they to be had. He spoke of the rapid increase in the population of the neighbourhood since the consecration of St. Paul's—not quite two years since; and mentioned that, even were there *three* churches within the limits of his present cure, there would still be a lamentable inadequacy of room to the requirements of the members of the Church of England. After urging upon the parishioners generally, and the congregation particularly, the necessity of continuing the Christian liberality of which they had given such very satisfactory proofs during the past year, the reverend gentleman called upon Mr. G. R. Hirst to explain to the meeting the plan proposed for defraying the cost of the intended new wing. From this gentleman's statement, (the calculations in which were very clear and minute), it was made to appear that the sum required, over and above the subscriptions already promised, was such as could be with safety borrowed upon the security of the weekly collections made in the church on Sunday mornings, to be repaid by a gradual liquidation of the principal and interest within the period of four years, on the understanding, however, that the amount raised last year (£525) be not diminished. The Rev. Canon Walsh, as one of the trustees, briefly expressed his congratulations to the gentlemen present on the satisfactory account which he had heard of the proceedings of the past, since their church had been opened, and on the prospect which was then before them for the future. He expressed his entire concurrence in the very clear and able financial scheme just submitted to them, and his approval of the mode adopted for raising the required funds. He also reminded the meeting that, as in the first instance, the church had been principally erected through the exertions and the contributions of others, so now it was the more incumbent upon the parishioners themselves to be zealous in carrying out the present undertaking. The Honorable A. P. Lutwyche, M.L.C., in moving a resolution cordially sanctioning the plan proposed, expressed his hearty approval of the scheme, and his conviction of its feasibility. He exhorted his fellow parishioners to maintain their character for liberality, and pointed out that in point of fact their contributions should increase rather than diminish, inasmuch as the new aisle ought to be a source of extra income to the Church. The resolution having been seconded by the Rev. Hulton King, of St. Michael's, was carried unanimously. A general conversation then arose, in which Mr. Bibb, Mr. Castle, and other gentlemen took part, when some useful suggestions were made, and a determination generally expressed to have the debt, proposed to be incurred, paid off, even before the period mentioned. Several gentlemen having undertaken to become security for the amount, and the chairman having pronounced the Apostolic Benediction, the meeting dispersed, with the understanding that the work should be commenced forthwith, and in the full expectation of seeing the new aisle ready for occupation within the next three or four months. It was announced that the lectures on various subjects, intended to have been delivered in connection with the Parochial Society, had been unavoidably postponed from the constant wet weather, but that the first of this winter's series would be given by Dr. Hansard, as soon as ever the state of the weather, as well as of the many impassable streets, would allow.

Public Notice.—Important notice to buyers of books, fancy stationery, maps, playing cards, printing inks, &c., &c.—The public are respectfully informed that the first sale of the above, by Messrs. Muriel and Miller, will positively take place this day, Friday, at 11 o'clock, and be continued until 6 o'clock p.m.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, wholesale and Melbourne buyers, storekeepers, drapers, and others to the continued sale of woollens, general drapery, ready-made clothing, furs, &c., &c., at their rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Important Sales Congous, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Cedar, Pine, &c, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of merchants, grocers, country buyers, timber merchants, builders, &c., to their sales of groceries, oilmen's stores, fish, congou teas, Pampanga sugars, damaged goods, &c., at the City Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock; also, at the Victoria Wharf, Erskine-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, cedar boards, pine tongued and grooved, American flooring boards. For particulars see advertisement.—Adv.

We are requested by Mr. John G. Cohen to direct particular attention to his sale at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, consisting of rosewood pianos, guitars, flutes, and other instruments, cane-seated chairs, cases, superior oil cloth, meerschaum pipes, &c., to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely.—Adv.

We are requested by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co. to direct the attention of wool buyers and the trade to their sale of wool-bagging, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Goods, Oilmen's Stores, Fish, Candles, Hops, Raisins, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Congou Teas, Pampanga Sugar, Ceylon Coffee, &c.; at 12 o'clock, York Hams, Bacon, Butter, Candles, &c.; at Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Cedar and Pine Boards, American Tongued and Grooved White Pine Flooring Boards, Shingles, Cement, &c.

MESSRS. MURIEL AND MILLER.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books, Bidwell's Missionary Maps, Playing Cards, "Illustrated News," Fancy Stationery, &c.

MR. R. STEWART.—At his Mart, at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Sporting Books and Newspapers, Draught Horses, Harness, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Floorcloth; at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Pictures, Tools, Plated Ware, Pianos, Pipes, Organs, Flutinas, Clocks, Guns, Macassar Oil, Tools, Cane-seated Chairs, Pictures, Feathers and Horsehair Pillows, Washstands, Patent Axes.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Iron Stretchers, Damaged Floorcloth; at half-past 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Burton Ale.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—On the Premises, Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Lease for Twelve Months of Three Stores.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Residence of Mr. Harman, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cottage Piano, and Effects.

MESSRS. SMITH AND PATTRICK.—At the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, Horse Stock.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Rope, Felt, Oars, Canvas, White Lead, Ironmongery, Damaged Cordage and Felt.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Gigs, Harness; at 12 o'clock, Two Omnibuses.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Woollens, Drapery, Slops, Blankets, Woolbagging, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.

Court of Requests.—£10 Jurisdiction.—The first case to be heard at ten o'clock this morning, is No. 321.

Meeting of Cricketers.—Yesterday evening, an adjourned meeting of cricketers was held at Mr. Driver's, Three Tuns Tavern, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, convened by public advertisement. Alderman Oatley took the chair. The object was to adopt a petition to the Executive Government, to allow the necessary space for cricketing purposes in the Outer Domain, to be enclosed with hurdles. The various Sydney clubs, Balmain, Pyrmont, &c., were represented by the secretaries, or others deputed for the purpose. It appears that the ground in the Domain on which the great match, Sydney v. Victoria, was lately played, or rather that portion of it specifically allotted to the cricket clubs, is too circumscribed, being only 40 x 60 feet in extent, besides which the hurdles are not allowed to remain standing so as to preserve the ground in proper order. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed advisable to petition the Government for an enlargement of the space. The Legislative Assembly, during last session, voted a sum of £150 to be expended in putting and keeping the present ground in proper order; but the clubs, from the contracted space allotted to them, and the necessity they are under of removing the hurdles, find that they cannot expend their funds advantageously, and at present are at a loss what to do. They are anxious to benefit by the liberality of the Government, and hope, in order that they may do so more effectually, and to the extent no doubt contemplated by the Legislature, that the prayer of their petition, as unanimously adopted last evening, will be acceded to. The petition is addressed to the Hon. the Minister of Lands and Public Works. The meeting separated a little before nine o'clock.

Sydney Poultry Club.—A meeting of this Society was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Wednesday evening last, when a committee of management was appointed, and many new members enrolled. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: President, Mr. A. T. Holroyd, M.L.A.; Committee—Mr. A. Denison, Hon. Daniel Cooper, Messrs. J. F. Hilly, F. H. Grundy, L. Samuels, J. H. Atkinson, Isaac Nichols, F. King, W. Deane, E. Hill, — Greville, honorary treasurer, — Roe, honorary secretary, — Turner, — Wilcox. It was arranged that an exhibition should take place as soon as possible. [We heartily wish the Society every success, and have no doubt that many will speedily enrol their names.

Observance of the Lord's-Day.—A meeting of the butchers residing at the Glebe and in Parramatta-street, called by the Rev. W. M. Cowper, was held last night at Mr. Pemell's. The rev. gentleman explained that the Society for the promotion of the Observance of the Lord's-Day had thought it desirable to endeavour to put a stop to trading on Sunday: and with a view to carrying out that arrangement, he had called on the butchers resident in Parramatta-street and the Glebe, and had found them willing to come to an arrangement to effect this object. He had therefore drawn up an agreement for their signature, which was as follows:—"We, the undersigned butchers, carrying on business in Parramatta-street and the Glebe, hereby mutually agree and pledge ourselves to each other to close our shops entirely on the Lord's-Day, and to abstain from selling to, or serving, our customers or others on the Sabbath." After some conversation on the subject, the meeting unanimously adopted the agreement, and each signed it. The following is the list of names subscribed, J. and C. Langsdown, Walter Ryan, Mann, and Kennedy, Robert Kitchen, John Solomon, Charles Britcher, S. Moran, and E. Dibly. The Rev. W. M. Cowper then stated, that he believed the following gentlemen whom he had called upon would also sign, Messrs. Barhan, Jackson, Hayes, Webber, Jarrett, and Scutts. It was then arranged that the agreement and signatures should be advertised in the daily papers, and that it should take effect on and after next Sunday week. We understand that a similar movement is on foot with regard to the butchers in other parts of the city and suburbs, and that in this locality (the Glebe), it is intended to endeavour to extend it to all other businesses.

Mr. Massett's Entertainment.—Last night Mr. Stephen Massett gave at Our Lyceum Theatre, his third entertainment in Sydney. In addition to the choice selections from his former concerts—consisting of a song composed by himself, entitled "When the moon on the lake is beaming," his complimentary imitation of that celebrated vocalist, Madame Anna Bishop, in "Home, sweet home," the Charge of the Light Brigade, together with other productions, all more less meritorious, the programme presented several novelties worthy of record. Among these, we may mention poor Hood's "Bridge of Sighs." A composition from the elegant pen of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, called "Bingen on the Rhine," and "A Reminiscence of the Rev. Charles Wolfe," &c., all of which were rendered with much delicacy and expression, and distinguished by that feeling and earnestness which throw a freshness over and give a zest to Mr. Massett's entertainment. It has been asserted, and, we believe, with truth, that he who feels strongly and expresses himself under emotional impulses will more readily infuse into others the spirit of his sensations. An anecdote related by Mr. Massett prior to his reading of "The Death of Poor Joe," in "Bleak House," will in some measure testify to the beneficial effects attending the delivery of well chosen passages of our best authors upon a miscellaneous auditory. And that so pathetic a scene, as the one described by Dickens, should possess a potency sufficiently great to cause a reformation of character, is no matter of surprise. It is but justice to Mr. Massett to state, that he attributed the good results referred to, to emanate not from him in his capacity of public reader, but from the transcendent genius of our great and world-famed novelist. Mr. Massett was well received by the audience, and his descriptive recitation of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," received an encore. The theatre was tolerably well attended.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From the Maitland Mercury of yesterday.)

Great Northern Road.—This road into the interior is at length to be put in repair to some extent at least. Mr. Collett seems to be losing no time, and we hope we may hear hereafter as favourable reports of his labours as we did of his exertions some time since in a similar way.

The Mails.—Once more we have to report a rise in the river and a stoppage in the mails. The weather has now apparently nearly broken up, but up to Tuesday morning the rain continued to fall very heavily; since then showers have fallen at intervals, with occasional glimpses of the sun. The river continued rising until about midnight on Tuesday, when it had reached about 9½ feet above high water mark. Yesterday it fell slowly throughout the day, and was still over eight feet at sundown. The roads are of course once more in a fearful state. The up-country mails due yesterday did not arrive, and the news sent from Singleton was: No mails from Merton, Merriwa, or Cassilis; rivers impassable—no mails from Muswellbrook, Scone, or Murrurundi; Glennie's Creek reported impassable. The streams therefore on both sides of the Hunter are up above Singleton.

Maitland Jockey Club.—A meeting of the club was held at their rooms, Fitz Roy Hotel, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of drawing out a programme for the ensuing annual races, Mr. James Brackenreg in the chair. A considerable discussion ensued relative to the best method to be pursued in regard to the races. The general feeling seemed to be in favour of making all races one event, so far as practicable, instead of heats. The final adoption of the programme was postponed till Friday evening, when it will be submitted by the committee.

Wesleyan.—On Tuesday evening last, a few Wesleyan friends met in the school-room, High-street, West Maitland, to consider the ways and means of building a commodious chapel on the site at present occupied, and to re-place the building now in use. In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, there were not so many present as otherwise would have attended. A list, however, was opened, and £704 were promised towards the object. It was resolved to build a Gothic structure to accommodate a thousand hearers—and to commence forthwith.

Effects of the Rains.—So short an interval of fine weather having elapsed since the last heavy rains, the effects of the wet during the present week will be scarcely more than an extension and completion of the former injuries to the crops, and the further delay to the sowing of the wheat crop. In the lower lands, indeed, it is much questioned whether the sowing will not be delayed until the season be too far advanced. It does not appear that any great quantity of wheat had been sown previous to the rains. In some parts, as for instance on the Paterson and Hunter in the country near their junction, there is scarcely enough in for the consumption of the farmers themselves. The maize crop was materially injured in the low lands by the former rains and flood; much of it is now half buried in the water, and some entirely covered; a considerable quantity, apparently in a more favourable position, is said to be fit only to give to the pigs. A great deal of lucerne was covered at the time of the last rains; the water had not drained off to any extent, and now a great breadth of land, with this crop in, has been inundated. A quantity of cut hay has been spoiled. The effects of the rain on the potato crop will be very prejudicial. Even in moderately high ground, the potatoes found at the bottom of the the roots of the plants are in a large proportion rotten. In the Oakhampton-road neighbourhood, it is said that one-third of the crop will thus be destroyed. In the locality last referred to a larger sheet of water than even before presents itself to the view. This lagoon is supplied entirely from the back water, which was yesterday running down the gulleys into it in considerable streams. A second lagoon had also formed behind. It had yesterday attained a height of a foot and a half above the level of the river, and was running off by the tunnel, which was acting well. Mr. Scobie and others had taken the precaution to make a dam of clay some six feet in height, near the entrance to the tunnel. The water here was standing over a quantity of lucerne and barley, the lucerne in part a second sowing after the first flood; the barley it was expected would be entirely spoiled. Several acres of maize were in the same condition, and a number of the fruit trees only showed their tops above the water. Mr. Kelly has a lot of wheat covered. Mr. Bertram's loss this time will be chiefly the loss of labour expended, and the loss from stoppage of further operations. The road leading past Mr. Pearce's mill is for some distance covered with two feet depth of water, which connects a lagoon stretching along on the left, over lucerne paddocks, &c., with a yet larger lagoon on the right, spreading out over fields of corn. From the higher ground of the road the water could yesterday be seen extending itself, towards Hungerford's Swamps, as far as the eye could reach. Wallis's Creek was running in at the Lochend and Louth Park tunnels. At Louth Park there was very little in the ground to be hurt by it, as far as could be learnt. At Lochend, and in the neighbourhood, the water had not spread over the land to such an extent as at the time when the tunnel first gave way. Mr. Holcombe has some twenty acres of wheat more or less affected, and many acres of lucerne are, if not actually under water, in a state of saturation nearly approaching to it. Towards Wallis's Creek, the water was standing in the corn principally; much of this crop, however, had already been spoiled, or nearly so. The creek was running down yesterday afternoon. The lower parts of Bolwarra were covered with standing water. The prevention of sowing will probably be the worst effect in this locality. Near Hinton, Berry Park, and the neighbourhood, corn, lucerne, and cut hay, were covered—the lucerne over a large extent of land. The water extended over this latter crop in the country, between Mr. Newman's and Bowthorne, near Mr. Bird's, at Phœnix Park, and between Morpeth and Berry Park, covering land untouched by the last flood. It is said that one or two of Mr. Christian's tenants have been compelled to leave their houses on this account. At Paterson the potatoes have suffered. It is said that scarcely a vegetable is to be got at the township. The roads are almost impassable. It need scarcely be said that the roads everywhere are in a miserable state. The road to Louth Park is hardly passable with safety; that to Morpeth is in a condition but little, if any, better; the main thoroughfare of Maitland itself is deplorably muddy.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide journals to the 28th instant.

The Northern railway was to be opened six miles further on the 1st of June.

Victoria had instructed the South Australian Government to levy duties according to the New South Wales tariff, on all goods going up the river Murray.

A minute survey has been made of the mouth of the Murray, from which it appears that the dangers of the entrance have been exaggerated. Charts have been prepared and beacons erected, and the bar may be now safely crossed by steamers of light draught of water except in very heavy weather.

Melbourne Telegraph.—Mr. Cracknell and party arrived by the steamer White Swan, having completed the survey of the line of electric telegraph between Adelaide and the border, two miles west of the River Glenelg. The entire distance having been carefully chained, is found to be a little less than 300 miles. The work, as we have already intimated, is progressing rapidly on this side of the Murray.—*Register.*

Dreadful Case of Suicide.—As the steamer White Swan neared the Company's Wharf on Saturday morning, the bystanders were startled by her commander vociferating, "Send for a doctor; a man has cut his throat." This demand was immediately complied with, and by the time the steamer had hauled alongside the wharf, both Doctors Todman and Gething had arrived. On their going on board, they found a fine-looking man, apparently about the age of 35 years, stretched on the deck below the hatchway, and fainting from loss of blood. An examination disclosed in his neck two incised wounds, one on the right side of his neck, about three inches long, and the other on the left side of the neck, of not quite so great an extent. They had been inflicted by the man himself with a razor. His intention evidently was to cause death by severance of the carotid arteries, but his insane courage appeared not to have been equal to his suicidal intention, for the arteries escaped contact with the murderous weapon by about the eight part of an inch. The wounds were skilfully dressed, and such restoratives administered as were deemed necessary. Respecting this individual the following particulars were gleaned. His name is John Turner Houston, and he is said to be the nephew of Sir Thomas Mitchell, whom he accompanied in his exploring expeditions. He is a surgeon, and in that capacity came to this port in the Constance, in charge of immigrants, in December, 1855. Shortly after his arrival he was introduced to Mr. Tinline, the Manager of the South Australian Banking Company, by Captain Bagot, who had returned to the colony by the same vessel, and who had every reason to believe from his conduct on board that he was a respectable man. Houston represented himself as an agent of the Royal Zoological Society of London, who had been sent out to Australia for the purpose of collecting specimens of natural history. He produced a document purporting to be a letter of credit and authority from Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary of the Society, empowering him to draw upon the Society to the extent of £500 to meet his expenses. The document presented all the marks of genuineness, being upon the usual stamped and engraved paper of the Society (which must have been stolen for the purpose), and giving such instructions as under the circumstances would be natural. Houston also showed Mr. Tinline two letters from Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Equerry to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, addressed to John Houston, Esq., relating to some specimens which Prince Albert thought it desirable should be procured for the Zoological Society. Mr. Tinline agreed to make the advances, and Houston was anxious to draw for the whole amount at once, but on the suggestion of Mr. Tinline, took it in instalments. Five several drafts were purchased to the amount of £100 each, all within four months. They were all repudiated by the Society, and Mr. Mitchell's letter pronounced to be a forgery. On receipt of the first draft in London, Mr. Purdy, the Banking Company's manager there, lost no time in communicating with Mr. Tinline; but Houston had left the colony before the intelligence reached Adelaide. During his stay in Adelaide he established himself at the Plough and Harrow, in Rundle-street, and is said to have purchased a great number of various kinds of parrots and other birds. After the last draft was purchased, Houston made another attempt to swindle the bank, first in asking to be allowed to draw beyond the forged authority, and next in asking for advances on birds, &c., to the value of £1800, which he said he had shipped to the Zoological Society. It was soon after this that he found it necessary to decamp, and he went to Melbourne, and thence to England, in March, 1856, in the Roxburgh Castle, as a second-class passenger, under the name of Bell, taking with him a wife whom he had married in Melbourne, but who, as he subsequently discovered, was not the virtuous wife he had taken her for. On his arrival in England, he, at the instigation of his wife, became connected with a gang of sharpers, and engaged in nefarious practices. News of his flight to England had been received by the detectives there, who tried to discover his whereabouts. Suspecting himself to be sought after, he, with his wife, took a passage in the Hiawatha, for Geelong, as Mr. and Mrs. Turner, on board of which vessel the police tracked him, but not in time to prevent his leaving. On their way out it is stated that they arranged to fleece the captain, mate, and passengers, by means of dishonest card-playing. The scheme for a time is reported to have been successful, and Houston and his wife pocketed large amounts. The Hiawatha arrived at Geelong about two *months* ago, where he is said to have been living on his wits as a frequenter of billiard-rooms and places of amusement of questionable respectability. Mr. Tinline having received intelligence from England of Houston's return to Australia, made application to the police magistrates, and on the 22nd July, 1856, a warrant for his apprehension was issued in Adelaide, sent on to Melbourne, backed by the signature of a Melbourne magistrate, and entrusted for execution to Detective Manwarring, who, after displaying a very considerable degree of detective ingenuity, tracked up the fugitive to a house in North Melbourne, and there arrested him on the 13th instant. He was brought up *pro formâ* at the City Police Court, and remanded to Adelaide. On his passage, in the White Swan, he appeared in remarkably high spirits, and eat as much as any two men on board. Nothing transpired to induce in the mind of his custodians, or of any of the passengers, the slightest suspicion of any intention to commit suicide. On Saturday morning, about daybreak, when the steamer was nearing Snapper Point, he came on deck, but went below again, with the intention, he said, of taking another nap. Shortly afterwards the detective descended into the cabin, and going to the bunk where his prisoner was lying, shook him by the shoulders, asking him if he were not going to turn out. No reply was made, and the detective was then alarmed by hearing a sound as of running water, and a gurgling noise. Procuring a lamp, for it was not yet broad daylight, he approached the prisoner, and saw, to his horror, blood streaming from his throat. It had already saturated the bedclothes, and trickled in a ghastly stream along the deck. The steamer in a few minutes afterwards arrived at the wharf, and two medical gentlemen came on board as previously stated; but professional skill proved unavailing, and the determined suicide died on board at half-past 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Before committing the deed, the unfortunate man had wrapped a prayer-book in a handkerchief, which he had twisted around his left hand. On blank leaves of the prayer-book were written with pencil, in a bold legible hand, the following sentences: "All my trouble has been caused by that wretched woman Charlotte Clemans, and I pray the Almighty to turn her heart, that she may, if possible, alter her way of life, and walk again in the paths of virtue.—J. T. H. Mrs. Carpenter, 16, Rue du Havre, Boulogne-sur-mer. Mr. Houston, 19, Holland-street, Brixton road, London. Please write immediately to the above addresses all particulars of my case. May 19th.—My head is quite turned, and I can bear it no longer. I cannot bear these reverses. Good God! what shall I do!" It is said that information derived from his wife was instrumental in directing the police to the haunts of Houston. The tale current, for the correctness of which we cannot vouch, runs as follows:—One night the card party on board the Hiawatha drank pretty freely, and Houston fancied his wife became too intimate with the mate. Furious with jealousy, he beat her most unmercifully. This treatment filled her with an insatiable desire for revenge. The following morning she denounced to the passengers the villany of herself and husband, and vowed life-long hatred to him. When the vessel arrived at Geelong, the wife's desire for vengeance was unquenched, and the husband, fearing she would reveal his character to the police, proceeded to Melbourne, where he lived in the disreputable manner previously stated. His wife, however, happened to hear of his whereabout, and, her malevolence against him still burning strong within her, she informed the police of his delinquency in Adelaide. The warrant for his apprehension was placed in the hands of Detective Manwarring, and Houston was captured.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISE AND ITS MANAGER.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—It strikes me as rather extraordinary that notwithstanding the many queries of several of your correspondents, as to what the managers of the above Enterprise intended doing with the funds now in their hands, since the relinquishment of the design, they have observed a strict silence, and never deigned a reply to any of the inquiries. The only conclusion under the circumstances we can come to is, that they intend sticking to the amount, and I have no doubt if the accounts were disclosed, it would be seen that they have made a very nice thing of the gullibility of the public.

If they want to escape this charge, let them at once publish their accounts, and after all necessary expenses, if (as I believe) a large balance remains in their hands, let it be handed as promised to the charitable institutions of this city.

Your obedient servant,
JUSTITIA.

June 4th.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—The coincidence to which I alluded in my letter of June 1st was this, that a conversation took place between myself and another alone, in which among other things, the peculiar phrase "That an episcopal autocracy is the only form of government suited to the Church in this colony," was introduced in a very remarkable way; and that, in a short time afterwards, an anonymous pamphlet is published in which, after allusion made to the Bishop's very exclusive circle, it is asserted "that a clerical gentleman high in his lordship's favour and confidence, has been heard not hesitating to maintain that an Episcopal autocracy is the only form of government suited to the Church in this colony." And the result is that many of the readers of the pamphlet very naturally father the expression upon myself, as being Chaplain to his Lordship. As I never used or heard the expression on any other occasion than the one alluded to, the conclusion I was forced to arrive at was that Mr. Savigny had repeated the conversation to some one through whom it has found its way into print, and this conclusion he does not contradict in his letter which appeared this morning, but he informs me that another conclusion which he draws himself, viz., that he is the writer of the pamphlet and of the letter is untrue, in which I fully concur.

As it appears, then, from his tacit consent that *my* conclusion is true, I must observe upon the unfairness of the anonymous writer, who gathers up private conversations, at second or third hand, and colouring particular expressions to suit his purpose, throws over them the lion skin of obscurity, and puts them forth like the countryman in the fable to terrify his simple neighbours. Such conduct is indeed unworthy of a Presbyter of the Anglican Church. By inserting these few lines you will oblige,

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD SYNGE.

St. Peter's, Cook's River, June 4th, 1857.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—After the performance of the beautiful opera of Sonnambula, on Tuesday evening, a farce followed, not a bad one if well acted; but the gross and vulgar manner in which Mr. Simmonds acted his part, excited the disgust of a portion of the audience, which was expressed in the usual way; this excited the indignation of the object of the attack, and after the fall of the curtain, Mr. Simmonds presented himself to the audience, and offered to fight any number of persons who might feel inclined to accept his challenge. I consider it was an insult to an audience, consisting of a very large number of ladies, some of them members of our first families, that *double entendres* and profane oaths should be used.

Mr Simmonds wished us to understand that he had endeavoured to make the theatre a temple of the drama. I will put it to himself whether the use of equivocal expressions, oaths, and pantomimic distortions of countenance are likely to forward his object. If he thinks so, I do not; and I certainly shall reserve to myself the right of expressing my disgust at such conduct, regardless of the consequences of exciting the indignation of so great an autocrat as a stage manager.

* * *

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Wool.—Only a few bales have arrived during the past week, and the lots submitted at auction being of superior quality, have brought satisfactory prices. Two lots of fleece wool bringing 25¼d and 25½d per lb.; other parcels from 1s 10d to 2s.

Tallow in small supply, and the trade have made the principal purchases; only two parcels have been taken for shipment. Prices nominally the same as last week.

Sheepskins.—The demand greatly in excess of supply, and prices in favour of the seller.

Hides.—There have been some transactions privately during the week, and prices are not so firm; and 31s is the highest rate obtainable for first-class hides. A private letter received by way of Melbourne, and written just previous to the departure of the Norfolk, mentions the English market as not so firm.

Freights to London—Wool, ½d. per lb.
Hides, 20s. to 25s. per ton.
Tallow, 50s. per ton.
Oil, 60s. to 70s. per ton.
Gold, ¼ per cent. by sailing vessels, ½ per cent. per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 2¼ per cent. premium.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 1 per cent. if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

Prices Current.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	10	to	2	2
Fair to good	1	7		1	10
Low to middling	1	6		1	8
Grease	0	9½		1	2
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	10		1	5
Handwashed	1	4½		1	11
Scoured	1	10		2	6

TALLOW.						
Beef (for town use)	£42	0	0 to	£50	0	0
Mutton	48	0	0	53	0	0
Station tallow	40	0	0	56	0	0
Hides, each	0	18	0	1	12	0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0	0	7½	0	1	0

MORT and CO., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, June 4th, 1857.

Mort and Co.'s Weekly Produce Sale, Thursday, 4th June.—Tare actual; draft 1lb. per cwt.; and no other allowance. Wool: Mixed, JMY, 1 bale at 5d; New Zealand, G&G over L, 1 at 1s 6d; ditto, G&G over N, 1 at 1s 6¼d; fleece, WBT, 10 at 2s; ditto, O x G, 8 at 1s 11¼d; ditto, EW, 8 at 1s 10d; ditto, WE, 8 at 2s 1½d; ditto, W&RD, 8 at 2s 1½d; D, 2 at 1s 10½d; 1 at 1s 0½d. Sheepskins: lot at 11½d, ditto at 8½d, ditto at 10½d, 1 bundle at 7½d. Tallow: 16 casks at 45s 6d, 3 at 44s 3d, 10 at 48s 9d, 1 cask at 45s, 3 at 56s 6d. Hides: 56 at 30s 3d, 54 at 26s 6d, 61 at 30s 6d, 28 at 31s, 10 at 23s 6d, 9 at 23s 9d, 23 at 27s 6d, 20 at 17s 3d. Calfskins: 5 at 3s 9d.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

MELBOURNE, 30th May.

Hay.—Mr. John Butler thus reports the hay market:—The market having been overstocked, and business consequently dull, a reduction on last week's prices has been submitted to. Current rates are—Best hay, £15 to £16; second and inferior, £12 to £14; straw, £5 10s to £6. Arrivals for the week, 410; ditto former week, 364.

Flour and Grain.—Since our last there has been less activity in these markets, although prices have been tolerably well maintained, especially for all descriptions of horse feed. In the flour market, holders have been demanding from £22 to £24 for fine Adelaide, several parcels of which have changed hands at the former figure. Scotch oats are worth 13s. The price of bran has slightly receded, and 3s 9d is about the current quotation. Oatmeal is in great request, and has ranged as high as £32 per ton, at which rate sales are being effected. Wheat has an upward tendency, but no marked change has taken place. The late speculative demand for flour has ceased, the market is very quiet and but little doing, and the general feeling is that the late advance was "rushed up" with the view of making money on the article in the Adelaide market at the expense of holders there. At the same time we may remark that the current rates are by no means excessive, and as we believe supplies on the diggings and in the inland townships are light, there is no reason for depreciation in value.

Live Stock.—Kaye and Butchart report:—Fat Cattle: As we anticipated in our last report, there has been a very light supply of fat cattle in the market this week; and, although prices have not materially altered, there is a prospect of a brisk demand and higher prices for next week. We may quote best quality beef at 25s, and second quality 17s 6d to 20s per 100lbs. Fat Sheep: Messrs. Kaye and Butchart favour us with the following with reference to this market:—There has been a full supply of fat sheep, and at the close of the market there was a fall of 1s per head on the prices realised on Monday. There will be a full supply for next week. We sold a splendid lot of wethers from the run of Messrs. T. and A. Chirnside, on Tuesday, at from 27s to 28s, and on Thursday, 25s to 27s. Also a flock of 2800 from the run of Messrs. Mackinnon and Lydiard, Edward River, at 25s to 26s for wethers, and 21s for ewes.—We have the following report of the Horse and Cattle Market, from Messrs. E. Row and Co.:—Beef: There is some improvement in the price of fat cattle this week. The supply brought forward was limited. The few good quality offered sold at 25s to 30s per 100 lbs; second ditto, 17s 6d to 20s. Inferior, as usual, difficult to dispose of.—Mutton: Fat sheep have been more plentiful than for some weeks past; trade rather dull, in consequence, and prices, if anything, a little lower. Horses: This week our yards have been well supplied with the class of stock usually offering, and though the demand has not been brisk, there is little or no alteration in figures, holders not feeling inclined to submit to reduced prices. On Friday we disposed of a mob of 20 from Mr. Addison's station, Gundagai, N.S.W., at an average of £16 12s. 6d. First-class horses still maintain their position. Working Bullocks: Good-conditioned are in demand.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat: Beef, 4½d to 7d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 7d ditto; veal, 8d to 10d ditto; pork, 10d to 1s ditto. Poultry: turkeys, 21s each; geese, 13s to 16s each; ducks, 10s to 11s per pair; fowls, 10s to 14s per couple. Dairy produce: Butter, fresh, 2s 10d to 3s; imported, 1s 6d to 2s per lb.; eggs, 5s per dozen; milk, 1s per quart. Bread: the 4lb loaf, 9d to 11d.

Wool, Tallow, and Hides.—Messrs. J. H. Clough and Co. thus report the Wool and Tallow Markets:—Wool: During the past week about 130 bales have been offered by public auction, the majority of which sold at full rates. We have sold several parcels of fellmongers' wools at our quotations, which are—fed scoured wools, 23d to 27d per lb. handwashed ditto, 19d to 22 ditto; slipe ditto, 16d to 18d ditto. Tallow: Our transactions have been very limited, but with the late advices, reporting higher prices in the home market, we may look forward for more inquiry. We have sold small parcels of beef and mixed at £47 and £48 per ton; mutton tallow is worth £50 per ton. Hides: We have nothing fresh to report, prices still remaining for country cured 22s to 23s each, and town cured 6¼d to 7d per lb.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

The wool market was firm to-day, but the quantity offered at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s produce sale was small. Two lots of fine fleece wool brought 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d. per lb., which is an improvement of 1d. per lb. on last week's prices. Forty-eight bales of wool were sold to-day at the following prices: Fleece, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1¾d.; New Zealand, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6¼d.; mixed, 5d. to 1s. 0½d.

Sheepskins: The demand still exceeds the supply, and prices consequently rule high. 2171 sheepskins were sold to-day at from 7½d. to 11½d. per lb.

The tallow market continues to be thinly supplied, and prices for shipment are almost nominal. The thirty-three casks sold to-day were bought principally by the trade, and realised from 44s. 3d. to 56s. 6d.

Hides are not so much in demand. The highest price obtainable for first-class hides is 31s. About 230 hides were sold to-day by auction, at from 23s. 6d. to 31s. A private letter per Norfolk mentions that the English market is not so firm.

The wheat that came up for sale in the Amelia Breillat (about 1200 bushels) has been taken by one of the millers, at 8s. 3d. nett cash.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. sold for Messrs. R. Towns and Co., on their wharf, ex various vessels, several parcels of Baltic deals, slightly damaged, at current rates; Oregon pine boards, 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved, at 30s.; scantling and joists, assorted, 18s. 6d., 19s.; Hobart Town scantling, 9 x 3, 14s. 6d., 15s. 6d.; cut Baltic deals, 9 x 3, 7½d. to 7¾d. The slates and galvanised iron were withdrawn for Tuesday's sale, on the Circular Wharf.

The monthly meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half-past 3 o'clock. The business was of a formal nature. Mr. Watt gave notice of motion relative to petitioning the Legislature to amend the Postage Act of 1857, by which the postage on letters and printed circulars to Melbourne and the neighbouring colonies is 6d.

From the money article of the *Times* of the 20th March, we extract the following:—

The English funds have not been active to-day, but the slight recovery of yesterday has been fairly maintained. Consols for money, which closed last evening at 93⅛ to ¼, were first quoted 93 to ⅛, but some purchases caused a return to 93⅛ to ¼, and the final transactions were at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ to ½ for the 8th of April. The supply of money in the Stock Exchange was again comparatively abundant, and the rate for short loans on Government securities was 5½ to 6 per cent. Bank Stock was quoted 220 to 222, with dividend; India Stock left off 221 to 223; Exchequer bonds, 98¾ to ⅞; India bonds, 4s. discount to par; and Exchequer-bills, 1s discount to 2s premium.

Both in the discount market and at the bank to-day the demand for money was less active.

The operations in foreign securities continue numerous, but Mexican attracts the principal attention. There was less firmness to-day in the quotations, although the fluctuations were not important. For money the bargains were at 24, and for the account at 24¼, 23¾, 24, 23⅞, and 24¼. Turkish was steady, prices being fairly supported to the close. In the Six per Cents. the transactions for the account were 98¼, 98, and 98¼. The Four per Cents. Guaranteed were dealt in at 101 and 101¼. The other business comprised: Brazilian Five per Cents., 102½; Granada Deferred, 6¾ and ⅞; Portuguese Three per cents., 45¼. A large transaction also took place in the Portuguese Loan of 1856, which has come into demand on account of its cheapness relatively to the other description. Russian Five Cents., 107½ and ¾; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 97½ and 98; Spanish Three per Cents., for account, 41½; Venezuela, 37; the Deferred, 14½; Belgian Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 55; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 65.

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 70f. 65c. for money, and 70f. 90c. for the account, showing a fall of a-quarter per cent.

Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. have asserted that the announcement in the City article of Wednesday that the Government expected to be unable for a month to issue new Exchequer Bills to the amount of about £600,000, against those recently sent in for renewal, owing to a portion of the plates and paper having been destroyed at the fire on their premises, is a "most erroneous statement." There was no error in the matter. The Government under date the 14th instant, intimated to the holders of bills to the amount of £728,700, that, as the fresh paper would have to be manufactured and the plates to be repaired, it was "feared a delay of a month must take place before the new bills can be issued," and it has since been officially mentioned that the time might probably extend to six weeks. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., in their hurry apparently to palliate the neglect of precautions on the part of the Exchequer to have an extra supply ready in case of accident, have allowed themselves to imitate the reckless examples of unqualified contradiction, which, on points of administrative detail, have of late been common.

According to some impressions, the recent treaty between Mexico and the United States is not likely to come into effect. At the last advices the session of Congress at Washington was within a few hours of its termination, and the treaty had not been submitted. Mr. Buchanan, the new President, will immediately upon assuming office call together the Senate, which, as an executive branch of the Government, must act upon all its appointments, and to which he could submit for ratification a treaty strictly so called. But, as that said to have been concluded with Mexico contemplates a loan of money, it seems doubtful whether under the constitution it would be valid without the sanction of Congress. The latter body, unless specially called together, will not meet until December next, and the prospect, therefore, with regard to the adjustment of the question is uncertain. The treaty was negociated without instructions, and from the hesitation of the expiring Cabinet to bring it forward for completion an assumption is entertained that it is regarded by them with dissatisfaction.

We have Melbourne papers to June the 1st. The gold-dust delivered by escort during the week amounted to 46,664 ozs. 10 dwts. The *Argus* of that date says—

The short time that has elapsed since our report in the summary for the Simla has contributed little information respecting the gold-fields. The successful result of the rush to the Emu diggings appears to admit of no further doubt. Many parties from Dunolly, Maryborough, and Bendigo have been attracted thither, and have met with more or less success. At Ballaarat there is every chance of several of the rocks being touched on several of the reefs in a few days. A small gold-field has been opened up at Kilmore, where the quartz has been found to yield from two to three ounces per ton, but the experiments have been limited as yet.

The only shipment of the week has been by the Simla, for England, via Suez, of 5101 ounces, which, added to the previous shipments, 1,083,401 ounces, yields a total of 1,088,502 ounces, or 45 tons 7 cwt. 8 lbs. 6 ozs; the value of which, at £4 per ounce, amounts to £4,354,008. Gold specie to the value of £5930 was also shipped in the Simla.

Exchange on England remains at 2 per cent. premium. Drafts against gold are purchased at 1 per cent. premium. Freight on gold by direct steamers and sailing vessels 3½d. per ounce, deliverable in London. Insurance 1¼ per cent.

The Stock and Share Market has been fluctuating this week. Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Shares, which opened at £100, have declined to £95 to £98. Colonial Insurance Shares have received a check, and are now quoted at £2 2s. 6d. The shares of the Colonial Bank of Australasia have changed hands at 15 per cent. premium. Geelong and Melbourne Railway Shares have reached £22. In the Melbourne Gas and Coke Company's Shares a speculative rise, and prices are now quoted at 50 to 52½ per cent. premium. Bank of Victoria Shares are worth £30.

The question of the propriety of joining with the colony of New South Wales in the establishment of a line of steamship postal communication by way of Panama will be discussed by the Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. Mr. Wetton, agent of the West India Royal Mail Company, has been invited to attend the meeting by the President of the Chamber. The following letter from that gentleman has been received by the Secretary:—

"Sir,—Adverting to the report of the meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, held on the 15th current, for the purpose of co-operating with this colony for the establishment of a postal steam service via Panama, I beg to acquaint you that I was entirely ignorant of the intention to hold such meeting, or I should have considered it no less than right to have made an official intimation to the Chamber of the proposal I am instructed to submit to the Australian colonies, on the part of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of London.

"I now beg to acquaint you, for the information of the chairman and committee of your Chamber of Commerce, that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company propose to establish a monthly postal steam service between Panama and Melbourne and Sydney, via New Zealand, in extension of our line of steamships now running between Colon and Southampton; for this service the Company require a subsidy of sixty-five thousand pounds (£65,000) per annum for seven years from the Australian colonies collectively, New Zealand has intimated her consent to contribute to the extent of fifteen thousand pounds (£15,000) per annum, and I am officially informed that the Government of New South Wales is now in correspondence with the other colonies with the view of arranging the proportion it would be equitable that each Government should contribute towards the proposed subsidy.

"In order that the service may be carried on without risk of interruption and with thorough efficiency, they will undertake to build expressly for the service a fleet of new steamships, of large size and the greatest possible speed, always reserving a spare ship on the Pacific side of the Isthmus; and the company will engage to despatch the first vessel from England within fifteen months from the arrival of the ratification of the contract in London, the contract having also first received the ratification of the shareholders of the company.

"The company will be prepared to enter into an engagement, under fair guarantees, to perform the service between Southampton and Melbourne, via Panama and New Zealand, in fifty-three days, both on the outward and homeward passages, during eight months of the year, and in fifty-six days during the remaining four months, November, December, January, and February.

"As one contract would, for many reasons, be more convenient than a separate arrangement with many colonies, it has been proposed that the Government of New South Wales should be the sole contractor with the new company, at the same time inviting the other colonies to enter into the arrangement on fair and equitable terms.

"I am, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"CHAMPION WETTON.

"The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce,
"Melbourne.

"Sydney, May 22, 1857."

The *Victorian Prices Current*, dated May 29th, gives the following report of the Melbourne markets:—

The departure of the Simla, for Suez, affords an opportunity, not altogether expected, for the despatch of advices of the state of the markets. The date appointed in the first instance for the departure of this vessel was the 15th June, but the accident of the Oneida having deprived the Company's agent of the means of forwarding the mail of the 15th May, that gentleman made arrangements for the dispatch of the Simla as soon as possible after her arrival. In the meantime, the great bulk of the mails has been shipped in the powerful steamship Great Britain, which sailed on the 21st instant for Liverpool.

It is probable that the correspondence despatched by the present opportunity will arrive at its destination before that by the Great Britain; but this depends on the state of the Company's arrangements at Alexandria. Under any circumstances, even should no boat be in attendance to perform the service to Marseilles and to Southampton, there is no room for doubt that the Simla's mails will reach home early in the month of August, if they do not arrive before.

Under these circumstances, we repeat the remarks made in our circular prepared for transmission, supplementing them with a general review of the changes which have since transpired.

In the money market there is no change to record. Speculation has not altogether died out, but there is less activity. The Colonial Treasurer has advertised for tenders for the purchase of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds' worth (£187,000), of transferable and remittable Government Debentures bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest, the principal to be paid at various dates, ranging from 1858 to 1867. This amount will be readily taken up, but it is not expected that the colonial market will absorb more than a small proportion of it. In our next circular we shall be enabled to give information as to the result. In local Joint Stock undertakings the only change worthy of notice is an advance to £100 in the value of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway shares.

In the import markets a very great amount of activity has prevailed, and prices have shown a disposition to advance. Distant observers must not, however, be misled by the present report of prices. The rise has not yet been fairly tested by time, and it does not represent, in any case, a large transaction. The position of stocks does not change. The Melbourne stores are full, and fresh arrivals continue to keep them so, notwithstanding the steady drain, to supply the interior, where stocks are undoubtedly lower than they have been at the same period of any previous year. But this must not be misunderstood. If stocks are lighter on the gold-fields than at any previous period, the capacity for storing goods at Melbourne is, in a much greater proportion, larger; and any one basing a calculation of the chances of a profitable trade with the interior on the admitted lightness of stocks, without taking into consideration the circumstances, will find he has trusted to a treacherous foundation. There will be a steady trade throughout the winter months, but nothing more—unless, indeed, home advices should prove to be more favourable than there is any reason to anticipate.

There is one feature in connexion with the gold-fields trade which shows a very healthy aspect. Credit has been very much circumscribed, and is now reduced within more manageable limits. This remark applies generally to all the gold-fields, and it is probable that to this course, more than to any other, the present lightness of inland stocks may be traced. As the roads are made permanent, Melbourne will become essentially the central storehouse of Victoria, and the immediate effects of consumption will be directly felt.

There has been a change made in the tariff. Since the 20th instant a duty of 10s. per lb. has been imposed on opium, under the authority of a resolution of the House of Assembly. A bill embodying the resolution is now under consideration, the duty being collected in the mean time. There is no great difference of opinion about this measure, but it is opposed by some on the ground that smuggling will receive an encouragement by its adoption. It is believed that a similar duty will be imposed in the adjacent colonies of New South Wales and South Australia.

With these remarks we proceed to notice the changes in the import market.

The market is supplied with bulk ale, the run being on Bass's, notwithstanding the fine quality of many brands now in the market. Both ale and porter is being extensively bottled in the colony.

Candles are not so firm. Belmont's sperm barely maintain quotations.

Cheese and hams of fine quality are enquired for, and would command full rates.

Double Rose Cork butter is in easier demand, and though held for full prices, buyers appears disinclined to increase their stock.

Coffees have, since the arrival of the Condor from Ceylon, been freely offered by auction. Prices have, however, been fairly sustained; and with the increased demand consequent on the winter season, no decline in value can be looked for.

Teas and sugars fully support advanced prices. Demand continues brisk, and improved rates may fairly be expected.

Flour has undergone considerable variation in value. A speculative demand has driven prices up to the extent of £4 to £5 per ton; the inquiry has, however, much lessened, and we doubt if present quotations will be exceeded.

Oats, from increased demand and scarcity of arrival, have steadily advanced; enquiry continues brisk, and sales have been effected to-day for quantities, at 14s to 14s 6d for colonial growth, 12s 6d to 12s 9d for Irish and Scotch, and 9s 6d to 10s for Calcutta.

The speculative demand for rice having ceased, and no great desire to purchase beyond supplies for ordinary consumption being evinced, rates are easier without prospect of amendment.

The announcement of a proposed duty of 10s per lb. on opium has aroused speculation, and the price of the article, which was dull, at £95, has advanced to £150 to £165 per chest for Patna and Benares. Prepared has increased in proportionate value, and is saleable at 20s to 22s per canister.

Fruits and jams have been inquired for. Wybrow's pickles have been sold at 6s 6d for old, and 7s 3d for new. Starch and thumb blue are in demand.

In building materials there have been several movements upward. Timber is firmer with a steady demand. Slates: countess, have been sold, to arrive, at £18 10s per thousand. Sheet lead is worth £36 to £38. Corrugated iron, of light guages, is inquired for.

The stock of spirits on the gold-fields is ascertained to be low, and prices are hardening. We quote sales of brandy, Martell's, at 17s to 17s 6d; Otard's, at 16s 6d to 17s; old tom, at 5s 3d per gallon, and 18s per case; Scotch whisky, at 5s 3d per gallon; rum, 30 o.p., at 5s 6d; Geneva, JDKZ, at 20s.

Our advices from Adelaide are to the 27th of May. The intelligence of the rise in price of grain and flour at Melbourne had imparted firmness to the Adelaide markets.

Wheat is improving. A sale of 2000 bushels of wheat, of a fine clean sample, was effected yesterday at 7s per bushel, and 6s 6d was offered for medium quality.

There is a considerable activity in the flour market, owing to a disposition to buy up any large parcels obtainable, and £15 is reported to have been paid for one or two good country brands. There is but little at command.

Bran sold to-day at 2s 9d.

Oats and barley are very scarce.

Barratt's tobacco has improved, and holders refuse to sell under 1s 7d and 1s 8d.

Slates have been in demand, and several parcels have changed hands for export.

We take the following from the *Times*, of 20th March:—

Yesterday morning was published a return to an order of the House of Lords, for an account of the sums voted in supply during each year from 1835 to 1856, under the heads of Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Services. The total amount voted in 1835 was £14,123,255; in 1836, £14,652,573; in 1837, £15,138,378; in 1838, £15,736,987; in 1839, £17,319,092; in 1840, £17,622,513; in 1841, £18,949,740; in 1842, £19,585,763; in 1843, £19,921,283; in 1844, £17,732,181; in 1845, £18,736,891; in 1846, £20,166,9.3; in 1847, £22,822,709; in 1848, £22,880,658; in 1849, £21,072,745; in 1850, £20,812,736; in 1851, £19,746,941; in 1852, £20,581,009; in 1853, £22,287,472; in 1854, £43,310,655; in 1855, £68,207,822; and in 1856, £50,364,624.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496133

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follow:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta, Mr. E. Mason
Ryde—Mr. George Pope
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Thomas Harmer
Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. C. Cottrell
Hartley and Bowenfells—Mr. John McLennan
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Orange, Cowra, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker
Mudgee, Ryalstone, Meroo, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala, Turon—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. W. Anthony.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. Ernest Goertz
Campbelltown, Camden, Narellan, and Picton—Messrs. Simpson, Brothers
Appin—Mr. George Joll
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Queanbeyan—Mr. James John Wright
Yass, Binnalong, Gunning, and Jugiong—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw
Braidwood—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Gundagai, Tarcutta, and Tumut—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama and Jamberoo—Mr. John Graham
Moruya and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Albury—Mr. Henry Ringwood
Cooma—Mr. Thomas Kelly
Bombala, Eden, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. W. Irwin
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth

NORTHERN.

Maitland (East), Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Wollombi, Seaham, and Black Creek—Mr. A Dodds
Maitland (West)—Mr. R. Blair
Morpeth—Mr. John Wisdom
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. T. Shone
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Edmund Doherty
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. John Lumley
Muswellbrook, Merton, and Scone—Mr. George Denshire
Murrurundi, Armidale, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. J. Coghlan
Newcastle—Mr. George Maxted
Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Drayton, and Good's Inn—Mr. Samuel Stevens
Rocky River, Bendemeer—Mr. A. W. Hayles
Gayndah—Mr. A. Walker
Wee Waa—Mr. C. S. Capp
Port Macquarie and Kempsey—Mr. H. Tozer
Clarence River—Mr. H. Alderson
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Wide Bay, Maryborough—Messrs. Dowzer and Purser.

Melbourne, Victoria—Mr. W. Fairfax
Geelong, ditto—Mr. Thomas Paterson
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch
Launceston—Mr. G. Spicer
Adelaide—Mr. Nathaniel Summers
Auckland, New Zealand—Captain Bowden
Wellington, ditto—Captain Tinley.

WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORCE, PITT TOWN.—Mr. THOMAS HARMER, storekeeper, George-street, Windsor, has succeeded Mr. Laban White in the news agency of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for the above districts. Subscribers will be received by Mr. Harmer, and advertisements for insertion in the HERALD will have immediate attention

NEWS AGENCY for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that he will supply the HERALD in the western part of the city, situated between Church-hill and Druitt-street, at £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, and 2s. per week, in advance, as early as possible, in the morning. JOHN AIRS, Clyde-street, Miller's Point. J. A. will call upon parties requiring the paper in that locality, upon receiving a note to that effect.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 179, George-street, Sydney. CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.
William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Thomas W. Smith, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.
AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle:
John Bingle, Esq.
SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand:
Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1½
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to ¾ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .... 10 guineas per cent.

Specie—to or from London, one guinea and three quarters per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY established (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL, 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principles (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—The HON. THOS. HOLT, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London.

Capital £1,500,000.

Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 8s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors publish for general information the following List of their AGENTS and MEDICAL REFEREES in the COUNTRY DISTRICTS of the colony.

District.	Agents.	Medical Referee.
Armidale	Mr. J. Gilchrist	
Albury	Mr. J. C. Pierce	J. E. Owen, Esq., M.D.
Brisbane	Messrs. R. Towns & Co.	K. Cannan, Esq.
Bathurst	Mr. J. S. Home	R. Machattie, Esq.
Campbelltown	Jas. Turner	Wm. Bell, Esq.
Clarencetown	W. Johnston	F. Acret, Esq.
Goulburn	W. Chatfield	H. W. Hanford, Esq.
Gundagai	D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Ipswich	A. Macalister	H. Challenor, Esq.
Kiama	W. Marks	R. Menzies, Esq.
Liverpool	H. B. Beresford	J. B. Watson, Esq.
Maitland	Messrs. Wolfe & Gorrick	John Scott, Esq.
Mudgee	Mr. J. Dickson	
Muswellbrook	Mr. T. Loxton	J. B. West, Esq.
Newcastle	Messrs. Bingle and Son	R. R. S. Bowker, Esq.
Parramatta	Mr. G. Doust	Wm. Bassett, Esq.
Orange	Messrs. Wise and Byrnes	S. Curtis, Esq.
Molong		H. Warren, Esq.
Wellington		
Wagga Wagga	Mr. D. Winton	H. B. Morgan, Esq.
Port Macquarie	Mr. F. Becke	C. Schrader, Esq., M.D.
Picton	T. Larkin	
Richmond	J. H. Grinsell	J. Selkirk, Esq.
Tamworth	H. M. Keighley	
Windsor	Wm. Walker	J. Selkirk, Esq.
Wollongong	R. Davison	G. P. Lambert, Esq.
Wide Bay	E. T. Aldridge	
Queanbeyan	J. J. Wright	A. Mortton, Esq.
Yass	Rees Jones	J. M. Blake, Esq.

THE SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to Grant Loans on Mortgages—town property being preferred. Terms—6 per cent. per annum, allowing the Company to call for repayment if required, on giving six months' notice. By order of the board of directors, J. C. MITCHELL, secretary.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.—Shares in the above for disposal. Apply to W. A. BELL, stock and share broker, sole agent in the colony of New South Wales, 22, Hunter-street.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Allotment of Quinquennial Bonuses.

The Directors particularly request attention to the change that has THIS DAY been made in the Bonus addition Table, the first Bonus being added to the Policy on the FIFTH annual payment instead of the TENTH as heretofore.

The following table shows the greatly increased advantages that this concession guarantees to the assured:—

TABLE II.

Single Lives—for the whole term of life.

PREMIUM TO INSURE £100, WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.

Age.	Whole Life. Annual.			Scale of Guaranteed Bonus Additions per cent. After. 5 annual payments.			10 annual payments.			Annual bonus thereafter.			20 annual payments.			30 annual payments.			40 annual payments.		
20	1	19	0	3	10	0	8	10	0	0	17	0	25	10	0	51	0	0	85	0	0
25	2	3	10	3	12	0	8	15	10	0	17	7	26	7	6	52	15	0	87	18	4
30	2	9	5	3	13	8	9	0	10	0	18	1	27	2	6	54	5	0	90	8	4
35	2	16	5	3	16	5	9	9	2	0	18	11	28	7	6	56	15	0	94	11	8
39	3	3	5	4	0	6	10	0	10	1	0	1	30	2	6	60	5	0	100	0	0

A. STANGER LEATHES, Res. Sec.
Wynyard-square, May 4th, 1857.

BANK POST BILLS at Six or Twelve Months' Date, with interest added, at the rate of 3 or 4 per cent. per annum, according to the currency, may be had in such even sums as required, from £5 and upwards, on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.—EDWARD WRENCH, general manager. 15th May, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, from persons willing to contract for the execution of certain works required in the extension of the Pyrmont Bridge Company's Lines of Road. Plans and specifications may be seen, and all other necessary information may be obtained, on application at the Company's Offices, Lloyd's Chambers; or, at the offices of the Engineer, Mr. E. O. MORIARTY, No. 25, Pitt-street.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.
Pyrmont Bridge Company's Offices, 213, George-street, 13th May, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Timber Bridge.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a timber bridge of three bays, in the centre of the causeway about to be constructed across Blackwattle Bay.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Company's Office, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street; or at the office of Mr. Moriarty, No. 25, Pitt-street.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.
Sydney, 26th May.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection of Two First-class Villa Residences, on the Point Piper Estate, near Double Bay. The road is good the whole of the way to the spot were the houses are to be built. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Messrs. GOOLD and HILLING, architects, Lloyd Chambers.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 6th instant, for painting, in three good coats of oil-colour, the outside of premises at the corner of King and York streets, now in the occupation of Alderman O'Dowd. THOMAS MACCULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a House, at the corner of Crown and Albion streets, Surry Hills. Plan and specification may be seen on application to Mr. E. T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, by whom tenders will be received up to the 12th June next.

PERSONS TRAVELLING from Sydney into the country can be provided with Saddle horses, Gigs, Carriages, and Dogcarts, on very liberal terms, and first-rate style, from ANDREW PAYTEN, Australian Arms Hotel, Parramatta.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL SHOALHAVEN.

HENRY THOMAS, proprietor, has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has completed his arrangements, and is now prepared to offer accommodation of a first-class character, having spared no cost to render the VICTORIA replete with every modern improvement.

THE SUITE OF ROOMS comprises dining saloon, sitting and bed rooms, for the reception of tourists, private families, or gentlemen on business visiting the locality, where they will be certain to find all the comforts and conveniences of home, so rarely to be met with in country districts, combined with moderate charges and strict civility.

THE CELLAR.—Mr. T. having personally selected the stock of wines, spirits, ales, porters, cordials, liqueurs, &c., from the first brands, he can with all confidence recommend them.

THE STABLES, in their erection, have had all the benefit of Mr. T.'s well-known experience and knowledge, and will be found large, roomy, and well ventilated. Grooms will always be in attendance, and horses in readiness for hire at all hours.

EXTENSIVE PADDOCKS, well secured, constantly ready for the reception of stock.

Public sales of horses, cattle, &c., are held fortnightly by either of the two respectable auctioneers of the district.

WOLLONGONG.—Sea View Boarding House.—Mrs. DEREPAS returns her most grateful thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen who have patronised her establishment during the past season, and begs leave to assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house still what it has hitherto been considered a comfortable home, to all those who may favour her in future. N.B.—The most strict attention paid to the diet and comforts of invalids.

TO SETTLERS and others.—G. PRITCHARD, Stock and Commission Agent, Albury, is prepared to negociate the sale of stock on advantageous terms. His extensive connections on the Ovens diggings (Victoria) enables him to obtain the highest market prices for every description of stock.

Settlers on their way to Victoria can, through his agency, dispose of their stock while on the journey up. Albury, 20th May.

TO PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.—BATCHELDER and O'NEILL would respectfully inform the artists of Sydney and its vicinity, that they have now an Established Photographic Depot, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne, where they are constantly receiving invoices from the best houses in England and America, comprising every description of apparatus, cases, chemicals, frames, &c., necessary for the daguerreotype or collodion process. Price-lists forwarded to address. All orders attended to with promptness. Address BATCHELDER and O'NEILL, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. EDMUND AUGUSTUS MACKECHNIE as a Partner in my business, of an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, and the same will in future be carried on by us (at the Offices of the late Archibald Little, deceased, 25, King-street) under the names of Fitzhardinge and Mackechnie.

Dated this 30th day of May, A.D. 1857. 25, King-street.
W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE.
E. A. MACKECHNIE.

A CARD.—JOHN UNWIN, Lace Warehouse, 350 Brickfield-hill.

DR. SILVER may be consulted at 3, Church-hill (Wentworth House).

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianos tuned, repaired, and removed. 13, Bridge-street.

HENRY HINE NEWMAN, Auctioneer, &c., 3, Barrack-street, or Box 200, General Post Office.

MR. J. E. SMITH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, may be consulted daily.

MONEY TO LEND, on approved City Security. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MONEY.—Any amount Lent on Farms or on City Property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

MONEY to be LENT in Sums of £100 and upwards. Apply to W. A. BELL, stock and share broker, 22, Hunter-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Offices of the Australian General Assurance Company are removed to the new building in Pitt-street, nearly opposite the HERALD Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, secretary. Sydney, 1st June, 1857.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—R. HUTCHINSON, to No 9, Bridge-street, Sydney.

ORANGES, and all kinds of Fruit, purchased by J. FREESTON, 19, York-street, Sydney.

REMOVAL.—Mr. BIRD, architect and surveyor, to 219, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street.

W. A. BELL, Auctioneer, Land, Estate and House Agent, Accountant and Valuer, 22, Hunter-street.

W. A. BELL, Stock and Share Broker, 22, Hunter-street.

W. A. BELL, Licensed Auctioneer, 22, Hunter-street.

IMMIGRANTS, and all kinds of Labourers forwarded by OLIVER STAINES, general labour agent. Female Servants, by Mrs. STAINES, corner of King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c.—WM. DAWSON and SONS. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Newsvenders, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, established 1809. Orders for English Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., punctually attended to, and despatched by first mails to all parts of India, China, and Australia.

Remittance, or reference in London for payment, to accompany all orders.

BRADSHAW'S Railway Guide for JUNE contains a splendid map of the Great Southern and Northern Railways. Price 3d. Sold everywhere. Office, 6 and 8, Church-hill.

DEAFNESS and DEFECTIVE VISION.—The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been produced, being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ear is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that can possibly be desired.

THE EYESIGHT—INVALUABLE NEWLY-INVENTED SPECTACLES.—Mr. DE LISSA, the branch firm of S. and B. Solomons, of Piccadilly, London, opticians to the Royal Family. The optical improvements made by this firm by their valuable tinted glasses enable persons of advanced age to read with ease, and to distinguish the most minute object. Their glasses have this advantage over spectacles in common use—the vision is strengthened and preserved, and the eye kept at its required temperature.

SYDENHAM GLASSES for the waistcoat pocket of extraordinary power.

Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, 86, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

DALTON'S COLLODION PORTRAITS.—Mr. DALTON, Photographic and Crayon Artist, late instructor and painter to the Queen, 243, George-street, invites an inspection of his present collection of Photographic and Crayon works of arts, in his new rooms, as above. Mr. Dalton having completed a separate studio for the practise of Crayon Painting, is now prepared to take sittings in that branch of the art.

J. COX and CO. have just received the last Half-yearly Volume of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, July to December, 1856. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—J. COX and CO., having received extra copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are now ready to receive subscribers' names. Terms, £2 2s. per annum, and £2 7s. per post. J. COX and CO., booksellers, 111, George-street.

LUND'S EVER-POINTED PENCILS, in cedar and ivory. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

MITCHELL'S RED INK PENS.—These pens have all the requisites for good writing without imparing the colour of red ink. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, Prayer and Psalm Books, a large assortment just received. SANDS and KENNY, 231, George-street.

WINTER.—GOODS FOR THE WINTER.—C. KINGSBOROUGH has just received a large and varied assortment of choice and well-selected winter goods, consisting of

French merinos, every shade
French twills, ditto
Coburgs and saxonys, ditto
Cachmere, woollen, and plain dresses
Cloth and velvet mantles
A choice assortment of silk dresses
A large stock of FURS, fresh goods
Blankets, quilts, and counterpanes
Flannels, ticks, and osnaburgs
Carpeting and cramb cloths
Women's and children's wool polkas
Lambswool and merino vests
Ditto ditto pants
White, regatta, and Scotch twill shirts
Men's and boys' blue serge shirts
Boys' and men's blue and black cloth caps
Boys' and youths' ready-made clothing
Beaver and bearskin overcoats
Pilot cloth coats and reefing jackets
Men's black and coloured doeskin coats
Ditto black and coloured doeskin trousers
Ditto silk, satin, and doeskin vests
Ditto black silk hats, 2½, 2¾, 2¾, and 3 inch leaves
Ditto lambswool hose and half-hose
Ladies' lambswool and merino hose
Children's lambswool socks, all sizes
Men's, ladies' and children's woollen gloves
Woollen shawls and handkerchiefs
Women's and girls' satin and coutille stays
Nursing stays and children's bands
A choice assortment of muslin goods
Habitshirts, chemisettes, collars, and sleeves
Muslin edging, insertion, and flouncing
Feathers, flowers, and cap fronts
Ribbons, gloves, and neckties
Parasols and umbrellas
Ladies' brown and drab hats
Dunstable and rice straw bonnets
Black silk and crape ditto
A large stock of children's ready-made dresses
Rimmel's, Gosnell's, and Price's perfumery
A choice assortment of trimmings, at
C. KINGSBOROUGH'S, 230, George-street, Sydney.

BERLIN HOUSE, 254, George-street.—W. READING has now ON SALE a new and choice assortment of Berlin patterns and wools, crochet patterns and cotton traced embroidery, and cotton painted canvas for slippers, cushions and carriage bags; prepared wax, wires, and all the materials for wax flowers and fruit. Orders executed for needlework; patterns traced for braiding, and practical attention paid to every branch of the business. Instructions given daily in any of the above accomplishments; also in beadwork and the raised wool embroidery. W. READING, 254, George-street. Berlin House.

MILLINERY, Underclothing, Baby Linen, and Juvenile Clothing Warehouse. Berlin House, 254 George-street.

AT "LA VILLE DE PARIS," 195, George-street.—A choice and varied assortment of checked and striped glacé silks, all new goods

Checked glacé silks, 42s. the full dress of 14 yards
French striped glacé silks, 50s. the full dress
Checked glacé silks, best quality, 52s. 6d. the full dress
French rayé glaces, 4s. 9d. a yard, usual price 6s. 6d.
Rich black silks, 37s. 6d. the full dress
Rich black French glacé silks at all prices
Real French merinos, all pure wool, 2s. 11d. a yard
Children's black cloth mantles, all sizes.
"La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY WITH INDIGESTION.—Copy of a letter from Miss Isabella Bowse, of King Edward's-street, Grimsby, dated July 27th, 1854. "To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—With gratitude I am enabled to testify to the wonderful virtues your pills possess, having myself derived considerable benefit from using them. For twelve months I was a severe sufferer with general debility, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all the attendant evils of a generally deranged sytem. I had repeated advice and all sorts of medicines; but did not derive any benefit from the same. At last I was recommended to try your pills, and after using them a short time I was perfectly cured, and now enjoy the best of health. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, ISABELLA BOWSE. N.B.—The truth of this statement can be attested by George Croft, druggist, Grimsby.

DISEASED LIVER OF NINE YEARS' STANDING CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Gamp, Esq., of Rooma, East India, dated 9th March, 1855.

To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—My wife was for several years a severe sufferer from diseases of the liver and digestive organs. Our medical attendant assured me that he could not do anything to relieve her sufferings, and it was not possible for her to survive many months. This announcement caused me the greatest alarm, and having heard of the efficacy of your pills in similar cases, I determined upon giving them a fair trial. I did so, and after she had continued them for a few weeks, she was perfectly cured—to the astonishment of all her friends, and to my unfeigned own delight and surprise. I shall be happy to recommend your articles on all occasions to my friends.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(E. I.) (Signed) HENRY GAMP.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility, Stone, and	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloreux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion	

Sold at the establishments of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maidenlane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

And sold wholesale by the Agent,
JOHN BIRRELL, 47, King-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Blotches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, the ordinary result of exposure to the blaze of an Australian sun, and the piercing arid winds of the colonies generally, fade and disappear after a few applications of Holloway's Ointment. In these cases brisk friction is indispensable. Many of the ordinary eruptions are caused by suppressed perspiration, and as this penetrating unguent at once opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents, it dissipates the inflammation by a double process. Ladies whose faces or arms are disfigured by cutaneous diseases, may readily remove the blemish and restore to the skin its natural tint, flexibility, and softness, by the use of this safe but powerful counter-irritant. The Pills never fail in disorders of the stomach and liver. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world; and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. each pot.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BOOTS AND SHOES, now landing, and on SALE by the undersigned, 286, George-street, Sydney.

GENTS'

Best enamelled thigh boots
Ditto ditto napoleons
Ditto grain ditto
Ditto calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto elastic side boots
Ditto ditto ditto prince georges
Ditto ditto ditto balmorals
Ditto balmoral shooting boots
Ditto calf bluchers, high backs
Ditto kip ditto, ditto
Ditto hob-nailed ditto, ditto
Ditto oxford shoes
Ditto elastic front dress shoes
Ditto heavy nailed watertights
Gutta percha napoleon and thigh water boots
Ditto ditto goloshes
Carpet slippers
Roan and buff ditto
Patent albert ditto

YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

Calf wellingtons, 10-4
Ditto prince georges, 10-4
Ditto bluchers, 10-4
Ditto ditto, 6-9
Boys' cordovan lace boots, 6-13
Boys' oxford shoes

LADIES

Elastic side cachmere boots
Registered victoria ditto
Ditto osborn ditto
Elastic side cloth ditto
Patent goloshed ditto ditto
Cordovan ditto ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Colored kid ditto
Cashmere adelaide ditto
Ditto ditto, military hee's
Patent calf shoes
Ditto ditto registered ditto
Patent seal shoes
Bronze and black kid operas
White ditto ditto
Silk plush slippers
Cordovan leather shoes
Ditto ditto boots, welts
Carpet slippers
Roan and buff ditto

GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S

Black cloth boots, 6-13
Ditto cashmere ditto, 6-13
Colored ditto ditto, 6-13
Patent strap shoes, 2-13
Colored ditto ditto, 2-5
Colored kid ditto, 1-3.

Also, every other article in the Boot, Shoe, and Leather and Grindery Trade, and can be had either by the single dozen or unbroken package.

The advertiser would call the attention of the trade, and country storekeepers to the fact, that it is now two years since he relinquished the retail trade, and consequently purchasers may depend on every article being genuine, and fresh. Goods: Sizes can also be furnished, such as may be required.

JAMES VICKERY, importer and manufacturer of boots, shoes, leather and grindery, 286, George-street, one door south of Joint Stock Bank.

GREAT SALE of BOOTS and SHOES, at the Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.—Now landing, and submitted for SALE, THIS DAY, 64 trunks Boots and Shoes, comprising every article in demand for the winter season.

Ex John Bunyan, and Cheviot.

Prices as follows:—
Ladies' black cachmere boots, 3s. 11d. per pair
Ditto ditto ditto, better quality, 4s. 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, very superior, 6s. 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, very best, 8s. ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, elastic sides, very best, 9s. 6d. ditto
Ditto kid boots, military heels, 9s. 6d. ditto
Ditto ditto, very best, 10s. 6d. ditto
Ditto all cachmere and French lasting, 6s. 6d. ditto
Ditto cloth boots, top pieces and heel, 9s. 6d. ditto.
Children's cloth boots, all sizes, children's cachmere boots.
Children's kid boots; and in fact a general assortment of every article in boots and shoes for children's wear.

The Hall of Commerce, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.

NICOLL'S WINTER PALETOTS.—JOHN C HOPKINS has received a shipment of Nicoll's celebrated Winter Paletots, which being padded throughout, are the most comfortable and graceful garments for the present season. Late Stone and Hollo's, 266, George-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS.—By reason of the high price of wool, Messrs. THOMAS BARKER and CO. are compelled to advance the price of tweeds to 4s. 3d. per yard for plain, and 4s. 6d. per yard for fancy and check tweeds. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, May 20th.

VESTAS, &c.—Just received, ex John Bunyan and other late arrivals, a great variety of wax vestas, consisting of round plaid boxes of all sizes, tin slides, japanned tins from 50 to 1000 vestas per box, and a great variety of other matches, well suited for country customers. Also coloured parlour matches, 150 and 200 matches per box; round wood I.N.E. and paper boxes of 100, in cases of 20, 25, 36, 40, and 50 gross. A. WORTMANN.

SYDNEY Baker's Flour, fresh made and of superior quality, on SALE, at RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.'S.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED with choice Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
50,000 feet T. and G. flooring boards
20,000 ditto clear pine, ½, ¾, and 1 inch
50,000 ditto Baltic and Oregon deals
40,000 ditto cedar and kauri pine, all thicknesses
100,000 ditto colonial joists, scantling, shingles, and paling
100,000 ditto colonial and American laths and pickets
50,000 Hobart Town shingles, palings, and battens
1,000 doors and sashes, French and sash doors
30,000 1-inch 1½ pitch pine, T. and G.
40,000 1, 1½, and 2 inch clear pine, planed one side
20,000 yellow pine weatherboards, planed.
W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, at TAYLOR'S Timber Yard, foot of Market-street:
From 200,000 to 300,000 Hobart Town shingles, at 30s. per thousand
Also, a large quantity of T. and G. pine flooring, at 30s. per 100 feet. And
Building material, of every description, at moderate prices. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

BROOMFIELD AND WHITAKER'S Timber Yard, Albion Wharf. Every description of colonial and foreign timber.

30,000 FEET INCH PITCH PINE T. and G. flooring boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

1500 DOORS and SASHES. Cedar, any thickness. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

20,000 FEET ROUGH Baltic Boards. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

25,000 BEST BANGOR Slates. Pine and H. W. Battens. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

250 CASKS best Roman Cement. Paints, American Oars. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

150,000 HOBART TOWN and Forest Oak Shingles. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

COALS.—A. A. and Morpeth Coals. Lime in any quantity. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

LIME, LIME, LIME.—Superior kiln-burned, screened Lime. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

20,000 FEET Deal and Hard Battens, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

25,000 FEET Deal and Hard Weatherboards and Lining. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

20,000 PALINGS, 6 and 5 feet, Plaster of Paris, &c., cheap. GOODLET and Co., Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

30,000 FEET Baltic and Pitch Pine Flooring. GOODLET and CO., Parramatta-street, and Erskine-street.

MASONS' MALLETS, Laths, and Ladders, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., 22, Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET, 9 x 3, Baltic Deals, solid and cut to order. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street.

3000 DOORS, and Glazed Windows, and Glass Doors. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 6, Parramatta-street.

OREGON TIMBER, in deals, boards, and scantling
Panelled doors, in sizes
Slates, assorted. Cement, prime condition.
Old lead purchased or taken in exchange.
HENRY SELFE, Builders' Stores, Circular Quay.

CEDAR for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to JAMES FLANDERS, Sussex-street South.

SAWN BILLET WOOD for SALE, at Scott and Jolly's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

TO BUILDERS and Others.—For SALE, some Paving Stone door steps, window cills, and a quantity of good walling stone, may be seen at 93, Lower George-street. Price low.

IRON BARK Breastsummers, 9 x 9 and 12 x 12. 90, Lower George-street, for SALE, cheap.

15,000 BANGOR SLATES, 24 x 14, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine and Parramatta streets.

PARRAMATTA.—JOHN NOBBS respectfully informs the inhabitants of Parramatta, that on and after the 10th instant, he will deliver meat of the best quality, in any part of the town, at the undermentioned prices. Beef, prime joints, 3d. per lb., Mutton, prime joints, 4d. per lb., Veal, prime joints, 6d. per lb., Pork, prime joints, 6d. per lb. Beef by the quarter, 2d. per lb. All orders will be punctually attended to at the shop, next door to Mr. Hill, Baker, Church-street. June 2nd, 1857.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—It is now generally admitted that the undersigned's stock of Furnishing Ironmongery is superior to anything of the kind in the colony.

This department of their business has so much increased, that they are enabled to reduce their prices so far, as to make it obviously to the advantage of parties furnishing to select from their stock.

Goods sent daily to Darling Point, Glebe, Redfern, Chippendale, and Surry Hills. IREDALE and CO.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Company's spirit of wine
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarters
Ditto, 2 dozen cases, 4 dozen
Brandy, Hennessey and Martell
Bottled ale and porter
Sherry, Cosen's and Pinto's
Hock and Rudesheimer
Champagne, fine brands
Congou tea
Bottled fruits, spices, &c.
SAMUEL S. BENSUSAN and CO., 13, Bridge-street

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals:—
Oil, raw, boiled, and cod
Turps, in drums
Morocco, white, japanned, buff leather
Roans—striped seal bindings
Skivers—English and French fronts
English and French calf, and East India kip butts
Assorted saddlery and harness
Coarse Liverpool salt, &c., &c., &c.
HALL and ALDERSON, 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Iron ploughs, moulds and wings
Milner's holdfast fireproof safes
Newcastle grindstones
Cut, lath, and patent shingle nails
Galvanised iron buckets
Ground dusters, sash tools, and general brushware
Every description of Ironmongery.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Cheviot and Heather Bell—
Prime Scotch oatmeal, in casks
Pearl barley, in casks of 1 cwt. each
Imitation Welsh flannels, assorted prices
New materials in ladies' skirts
Ditto men's Crimean shirts
Men's scarlet and blue serge shirts
Men's union shirts
Best navy canvas
Cottage pianofortes, latest improvements
Best Glenlevit whisky, in bulk.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

NOW LANDING, ex Sarah Newman and Cheviot.—
Enamelled holloware
Horseshoes
Fitted cart arms
Walkers' horse nails
Slate and lath nails
Wrought nails of all kinds
Holloware
Foster's spades
Coal miners shovels
Brassware
Broomheads and handles
Mopheads, and ditto
Colza oil
Paint oils and colours
Seaming twine.
C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South, 8 doors past Bathurst-street.

BUCKLEY'S Superior Floor Cloth, ex L. A. Bang.—On SALE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, a large assortment of Buckley's Superior Floor Cloth, all choice patterns, warranted sound and very best quality, 4s. 6d. per yard. W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

MAIZE THRASHERS for SALE; will thrash 150 to 200 bushels per day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

ELAM'S FEEDING BOTTLES and Nursery requisites. SLOPER, William-street.

LA FAI'S Argentine Plate Cloths, for cleaning plate. SLOPER, William-street.

JUST LANDED, ex John Taylor, 100 Hogsheads Abbott's Royal Diamond Ale, in prime condition. R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

AMERICAN STOVE STORE, 329, George-street, opposite Market. Cheap stoves, ex late arrivals.

FIRKINS of Prime Butter, now landing, on SALE at the Store of ANDREW ADLAN, auctioneer, 51, King-street.

TO CONNOISSEURS of WINE.—The undersigned invite inspection of their choice stock of Wines, consisting of curious old port; south-side Madeira; Amontillado, and other dry sherries, one, two, and three dozen cases—pints and quarts. JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

CANDLES for SALE (Bougies de l' univers).—LENDER, MULLER, and CO., King-street, corner of Commercial Wharf.

ON SALE, 100 Bags Patna Rice, 24s. each. JOHN WOODS, commission agent, 3, Campbell-street.

A CHILD'S superior Perambulator for SALE. Apply to S. B., Burgis and Bowes, 284, George-street.

HORSE HAIR, black and grey, various qualities, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-sq.

COALS! COALS! COALS!—Best Newcastle Coals, at J. SHOOBERTS, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

COALS, A. A. Co.'s best screened; Charcoal and cut Firewood. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

POTATOES, POTATOES, POTATOES.—To Captains, Butchers, and Hotel Keepers.—A few tons of New Zealand potatoes, prime sample. JAMES WELSH, New Pitt-street.

CHEESE.—A superior lot of Braidwood Cheese on SALE, at NESBITT and WELDON'S, Family Grocers, 119, Pitt-street, immediately opposite Messrs. Chisholm and Company's.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—Byass' ale and porter, in quarts and pints. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

FIREWOOD and Billetwood BOUGHT, in any quantity, at Walker's Wharf, Fort-street. Apply to HENRY MOON, wharfinger.

KENT'S PATENT MANGLES, on SALE by C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

REGISTER, Half Register, and Elliptic Grates. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

COLZA OIL, for moderator lamps. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

IRON BEDSTEADS, single and double. C. F. EDWARDS 427, George-street South.

GALVANIZED IRON Guttering and Down Piping, Ridge Cap, and Tiles. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

EARTHENWARE, now landing, a large assortment; suitable for country storekeepers and others. C. F. EDWARDS, 427, George-street South.

GROCERY and General Business to be DISPOSED of. Enquire at Mr. BRAGG'S, butcher, William-street.

CAB PHAETONS, Dogcarts, Gigs, &c., on SALE at WATT and PEARSON'S, Australian Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street.

A new cab phaeton, by M'Mullen, for one or two horses, price £145
A second-hand ditto, in good repair, for £52 10s.
A new dogcart, by Tucker
A ditto, by Kerns and Shaw
A second-hand ditto, by ditto
2 ditto ditto, by English
A Newport Pagnell cart
A sociable
3 spring carts
A four-wheel dogcart phaeton.

FOR SALE, one handsome Phaeton, for one or two horses; one dogcart, of the best finish; one superior gig, three secondhand dogcarts, and two spring carts. To be seen at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, 306, Pitt-street South.

TO BE SOLD, the Goodwill of a Country Store, in full work, where a good business can be done. For particulars enquire of Mr. CHARLES CARR auctioneer, 12, King-street.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.—Parties wishing to invest capital are invited to inspect Mr. LANGLEY'S register of property for SALE. Apply to Mr. JOHN WANT, at his office, George-street, next to the Post Office.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be SOLD, by Private Contract, two newly-built Brick Cottages, freehold, situate in Campbell-street, Newtown—one containing four rooms and kitchen, also out-buildings and verandah all complete. Price, £450. The other contains two rooms, kitchen, and out-buildings, incomplete, but habitable. Price, £180. Each has a frontage of 33 feet x 125 feet deep, closely paled; sold separately or together. A well of excellent water.

Title, good—cash. Being united they would form a convenient six-roomed cottage.

The proprietors are willing to pay a rental of £12 per cent. on the purchase money. Apply to Mr. MILLS, chemist and druggist, Newtown.

LAND for SALE, at the foot of Brisbane-street, in Goulburn-street. It is fenced in, has a frontage of 54 feet to Goulburn-street, and a frontage of 56 feet to Brisbane-street. An eligible site for business premises, or for private dwellings. Will be sold very reasonable. Applications to be made at the school adjoining, or 133, Crown-street.

ONION'S POINT, Parramatta River.—For SALE by tender, the Unexpired Term of Ten Years and upwards in the Lease of a capital House and Premises, situated as above, at the entrance of Lane Cove, and within a quarter of an hour by water from Sydney.

The house stands in a commanding position, facing both the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers, and is terraced round with stone flagging, substantially built, and cemented outside, and has just been put in thorough repair. It contains eight good apartments and detached stone flagged kitchen, pantry, &c.; also a spacious handsome room detached, measuring 54 feet by 27 feet, and high in proportion.

The grounds are extensive, and several acres are under cultivation, sloping down from the house to the waters of Lane Cove, and containing some full-grown fruit trees and shrubs, leading from which the land is naturally ornamental, commanding a large water frontage to the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, and beautiful scenery on both sides.

A substantial stone wharf is built out in front of the house on the Parramatta River side into deep water at all times of the tide.

Adjoining the above property is a plunging-bath into the waters of the Lane Cove, and a Swiss cottage, containing nine good apartments intended for hot and cold baths, which may be let separately.

Favourable arrangements can be made for a steamer, now ready to run at once to the wharf.

The extent and accommodation which this place affords, its elevated and healthy position, and its easy access to Sydney, renders it admirably adapted for a family residence, a marine boarding establishment, an hotel, a place of public amusement, &c., &c.

All further particulars can be obtained on application to C. P. PRITCHARD, Temporary Office, Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s, O'Connell-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses

Horse Stock.
To Carriers, Overland Buyers, and others.
Unreserved Sale of 25 Head of Well-broken Draught, Gig, and Saddle Horses.

MESSRS. SMITH and PATTRICK have received instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,

25 head of useful broken-in horse stock, suitable for any purposes.

N.B.—They are in good condition, and will be found worthy of inspection.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. JOHN MOSES has been instructed by a gentleman leaving the colony to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 5th June, at his Mart, 320, George-street, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, horsehair sofas, chairs, loo tables, dining ditto, brass bedsteads, iron and cedar ditto, washstands, pier glasses, and toilet ditto, pictures, ornaments, kitchen utensils, &c.

Plated tea and coffee services, watches, jewellery.

IMPORTANT SALE THIS DAY, BY MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at the City Mart, 211, George-street,

11 o'clock prompt,
Damaged goods, oilmen's stores, fish, candles, hops raisins, &c., &c., &c.
Half-past 11 o'clock,
Congou teas, Pampanga sugar, Ceylon coffee &c., &c.
12 o'clock,
York hams, bacon, butter, candles, &c., &c., &c.
At Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.
Half-past 2 o'clock,
Cedar and pine boards, American tongued and grooved white pine flooring boards, shingles, cement, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD, Auctioneers, City Mart, Friday, 5th June.

THIS DAY.
Fine Wilts Bacon
Prime York Hams.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

9 cases finest York hams
10 cases best bacon.
Terms at sale.

At the risk of the former purchaser.
Ex Sea Bird.
SB—275 Bags Pampanga Sugar.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

At the risk of the former purchaser,
Ex Sea Bird,
SB—275 bags Pampanga sugar, weighing 71 tons.
Terms at sale.

Belmont Patent Sperm Candles.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

200 boxes Price's patent No. 1 belmont sperm candles.
Terms at sale.

100 Firkins Butter.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

100 firkins butter.
Terms at sale

Finest Ceylon Coffee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

5 tons finest Ceylon coffee.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th June.
Fine Congous, chests and halves.
To Grocers, Tea Dealers, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS FRIDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

100 chests } finest congou tea.
50 halves }
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 5th instant.
White Herrings
Ling and Cod Fish
1 lb. Salmon
Red Herrings, in Tins.
Just landed, in fine condition.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A new shipment of fish, just landed,
Barrels white herrings
Ling and cod fish
1 lb. salmon
Red herrings, in tins.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Shand, from London.
Oilmen's Stores, Herrings, Mustard.
More or less damaged by Sea Water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th June, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it concern,

§ 125—One case pints salad oil, 2 dozen
136—One ditto ½ lb. mustards, 6 ditto
191—One ditto ditto ditto, 3 ditto
277, 280, 287, 288—Four cases herrings, each 24 tins.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
Important to Family Grocers.
5 Cases, each 6 tins, fine t sample of Butter in the Market, not landed in time for the last sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

5 cases, each 6 10-lb. tins, superior butter, equal to the Wollongong, and just suited for the family trade, being in small packages, and prime order.
Terms at sale.

200 Boxes Hysonskin
50 ditto Congou
10 Cases No. 1 Colman's Starch
10 ditto ditto ditto Blue
15 ditto ½lb. Colman's mustards
7 ditto 1lb. ditto ditto
15 ditto Half-pint Batty's Salad Oils
14 ditto Coward's Jams and Jellies
14 ditto 1lb. Moir's Preserved Salmon
10 ditto Whybrow's Bottled Vinegar
15 Boxes Price's Composite Candles
14 Cases ½lb. Sardines
4 Casks D. and M. 1s. 6d. Blacking.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The remainder of an invoice as described above.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION

THIS DAY.

Fine American Hams.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads fine American cured hams.
Terms at sale.

Superior Irish Pork.
Just landed.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
25 barrels finest sample of Irish pork.
Terms at sale.

10 Kegs New Zealand Butter.
61 Colonial Cheese.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 kegs New Zealand butter
61 colonial cheese.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Omar Pasha, from London.
X in diamond, 23 cases Oilmen's Stores, White Herrings, Bottled Fruits.
More or less damaged by Sea-water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern, ex Omar Pasha,
X in diamond
4 half-barrels white herrings
2 cases ½-lb. mustards
3 ditto 1-lb. ditto
7 ditto bottled fruits
3 ditto table salt, in jars
1 case onions
1 ditto pint pickles
1 ditto salad oil.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 5th June.
200 Packages of New Oilmen's Stores, Italian Goods, &c. just landed, from the Celebrated Houses of Whybrow, and Hill and Ledger.
Important to Grocers, Country Buyers, Storekeepers, Buyers for the Melbourne Market, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The following choice parcel of new goods, just landed, from the well-known house of Whybrow :—
½ pint castor oils, 6 dozen cases
Red herrings, in 2 dozen tins
½ boxes sardines, 200 each case
½ lb. mustards, 3 dozen cases
lb ditto, 2 ditto
½ pint salad oils, 6 dozen ditto
Pints ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto
Bottled fruits, 2 ditto ditto
Royal table vinegar
North Wilts cheese
Prime York hams
Wilts bacon
Liverpool soap
Muscatel raisins
Pearl barley
Bath bricks
Elvme figs
Patent sperm candles
Irish pork
Butter, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, &c.
6000 Feet Cedar Boards
3000 Feet Pine Boards
25,000 Feet Tongued and Grooved American Pine Boards
50,000 Shingles
Quartering Joists
Cement, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS DAY, the 5th June, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.
An assortment of cedar boards, just landed, consisting of
738 feet of ½-inch, assorted widths and lengths
430 ditto ⅝-inch, ditto ditto
545 ditto ¾-inch, ditto ditto
1484 ditto 1-inch, ditto ditto
180 ditto 1¼-inch, ditto ditto
986 ditto 1½-inch, ditto ditto
143 ditto 1¾-inch, ditto ditto
541 ditto 2-inch, ditto ditto
247 ditto 2½-inch, ditto ditto
2866 ditto 1-inch pine boards
25,000 feet white pine American T. and G. boards
50,000 shingles
Quartering joists
Cement, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

New Staves.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on SATURDAY MORNING, 6th June, at 10 o'clock precisely,
2500 new staves for tallow casks and tierces.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 9th June.
Important Sale of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c.
Martell's Brandy
Pale Martell's ditto
Dark Brandy
West India Rum, 35 o.p.
Scotch Whisky (Islay)
Geneva
Old Tom
Case Brandy
Port and Sherry Wine
Bottled Ale and Porter, &c., &c.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel-keepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, &c., &c.
Unreserved Sale of New Goods.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice shipment of wines, spirits, ales, &c., just landed, comprising
20 hogsheads Martell's best dark brandy
10 ditto Martell's pale ditto
10 quarters ditto ditto
20 hogsheads dark brandy
25 ditto West India rum, 35 o.p.
5 puncheons Islay whisky
100 cases geneva, JDKZ
200 ditto old tom
300 ditto French cognac
200 ditto Martell's pale brandy
10 hogsheads Offley's treble diamond port wine
8 ditto fine golden sherry
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
200 cases double diamond London bottled port
100 ditto sherry
100 casks Hibbert's bottled ale and porter
100 ditto Bass's ale
100 ditto Byass' ale and porter, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sarah Newman, Gibson, master, from London.
94 casks Morris, Cocks, and Co.'s Stout, each 3 dozen, More or less damaged by sea-water.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY NEXT, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Sarah Newman, Gibson, master, from London,
94 casks Morris, Cocks, and Co.'s stout, each 3 dozen, More or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.
Important Sale of Wines, Spirits, Ales and Porter.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers for the Melbourne Market, &c., &c.
Martell's Brandy
Dark French ditto
Case Brandy
Geneva
Old Tom
Whisky
Port and Sherry Wines
Bottled Ale and Porter.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of wines, spirits, ale, and porter. Full particulars of which will appear.

Floorcloth.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sarah Newman, Gibson, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Damaged by sea water,
M in diamond, No. 18—1 case, 12 pieces 4-4 oil cloth
19—1 ditto, 16 pieces 8-4 ditto
21, 29—2 ditto, each 2 ditto body ditto, 6 x 20. Also,
No. 17—1 case, 12 pieces 4-4 passage cloth, damaged by packing.
Terms, cash.

Iron Stretchers.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cyclone, Hassock, master, from London.
To Furniture Buyers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Furniture Sale Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
100 single iron stretchers, all more or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

Oilmen's Stores.
On Account of whom it may Concern.
Ex Cyclone, J. Hossack, Master.
To Grocers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
BA in triangle—
7 cases Feast's vinegar, each 3 dozen, quarts
4 ditto mustard, each 4 ditto, lbs.
1 ditto ditto, 8 ditto, ditto
2 ditto ditto, 6 ditto, ½-lbs.
4 ditto ditto, 4 ditto, ditto
All more or less broken. Also,
16 boxes and 3 half chests hysonskin
8 bales corks
15 casks cement
Ex Omar Pasha,
2 hogsheads Burton ale.
Terms cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Saddlery
Ironmongery, &c., &c.
65 Packages, now landing, ex John Taylor and Heather Bell.
WEDNESDAY, June 10.
To Brokers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, the above shipments of goods.
Particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
James Davis and Sons' Boots and Shoes.
To the Trade generally.
69 Trunks Seasonable Goods,
For Sale on an Early Day,
Ex Martin Frederick, Peters, Master, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to bring to unreserved sale, on an early day, at the Sydney Auction Rooms,
The above invoice of superior boots and shoes.
Particulars will be duly announced.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Rosewood Cottage Piano, and Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Harman, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture and effects, comprising,
Mahogany sideboard
Dining and loo-table
Chairs, covered in damask and cane-seated
Hair-seated chairs and sofa
Rosewood cottage pianoforte and music stool
Carpets and rugs, fenders and fireirons
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Washstands, furniture, towel-horses
Large mahogany wardrobe
Dressing glasses
Eight-day clock, platedware, &c.
Kitchen furniture and utensils, and
Sundry other effects.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Merchants, Shippers, Storekeepers, and the Trade in general.

MESSRS. MERRINGTON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 128, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, June 10th.
New goods ex late arrivals, comprising—
Chinchilla, and other furs
Woollens, clothing, polkas, dresses
Horrocks' longcloths, A. B. H., &c.
Super and other calicoes
Blankets, counterpanes, sheetings
Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars in To-morrow's issue.

Household Furniture, Jewellery, Clothing, &c.
At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising—
Iron and four-post bedsteads
Couches, sofas, tables, washstands
Horsehair and cane-seated chairs
Chimney, toilet, and other glasses
Feather beds and bedding
Crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
84 pairs women's boots, assorted
Pilot, beaver, doeskin, and tweed coats
86 figured delaine dresses
Second-hand saddle and bridle
237 books, assorted
Gold and silver watches
Ditto guards, and other jewellery.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Administrator.
In the Estate of the late Mr. W. Davis, York-street.
Household Furniture and Sundries.
At TEN o'clock on FRIDAY precisely.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., &c., belonging to the estate of the late Mr. W. Davis.
Terms, cash.

Most Important Sale for Church and Missionary Societies, Schools, and others.
Bidwell's celebrated Missionary Maps, in sets of 7 each, from 5½ to 7 feet square, comprising the World in Hemispheres, Asia, China, Africa, Western Africa, and the Sandwich Islands. The whole well mounted and beautifully coloured.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A number of sets of the above maps, which are well worth the attention of parties desirous of the full and extensive information they afford.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, (Friday).
Important Sale of Very Choice Fancy Stationery.
Six Cases of Choice Fancy Stationery, in original packages, and assorted as per invoice, produced at time of Sale.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday), at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street.
RC in diamond.
No. 71—One case, wallets, account-books, metallic books, post 8vo., account-books, ledgers and cash-books.
§ 77 §—One case, 12 gross post 4to., copy books, exhibition pattern
§ 80 §—One case, goffered note paper and envelopes
§ 72 §—One case, novels and romances, by A1 authors
§ 73 and 74 §—Two cases fancy stationery, consisting of book marks, markers, work-baskets, needle cases, conversation cards, gold-printed poetical-laced envelopes, mottos, &c., &c., &c.
The above is one of the most elegant assortments of fancy stationery and bijouterie ever offered for public competition.
Terms at sale.

Large Book Sale.
7000 Volumes of Valuable Works.
For FRIDAY next, 5th instant.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
7000 volumes of choice and valuable works, a few only of which are here enumerated :—
Illustrated Times, Geography of British Empire, Museum of Animated Nature, Pictorial Gallery of Arts, Sundry Books, De la Beche's Geological Observer, M'Culloch's Geography of British Empire, Bree's Railway Practice, with plates; School Atlas, Household Surgery, Churchyard Manual, Mental and Moral Training; Catalogue of the Exhibition, Knight's Cyclopædia of Industry, Knight's Cyclopædia of London, Napoleon Dynasty, History and Captivity of Louis XVII., Macaulay's Speeches, Southey's Poems, Tanglewood Tales, Uncle Tom's Cabin (illustrated), Book of Thought, Carpentry for Carpenters, Builders and Architects, Lamartine's History of the Reformation of the French Monarchy, Thiers' History of French Revolution, Reformed Church, Court Album, Keepsake, Bond's History of England, Madame de Stael's Life and Times, Constantinople of To-day, The Knout of the Russians, Fielding's Theory and Practice of Painting in Oil and Water, Blakey's History of Political Literature, Bryant's Poems, Matthew's Hydraulia, Nethercliff's Autograph Letters, Life of Wellington, Adventures of a Lady, Epitome of the War, Residence on Mosquito Shore, Travels in India, Wylie's Scenes from Judea, Raven's Commentary, &c., &c. Locke's Works, Brunker's ditto, Cowper's ditto, Bentley's Works, Lever's ditto, Cooper's ditto, Bulwer's ditto, James' ditto, Reform and Reformers, British Statesmen. Also,
6 cases of really choice novels
6 cases ditto ditto, in boards
The Parlour Library, in original packages
4 cases of popular works, for the country
1 case printers' ink, portmonnaies, cards, &c.
Together with a very large collection of choice and valuable works of literature and science, not one tithe of which are above named; as well as a quantity of school books.
Terms at sale.

Illustrated News, and Playing Cards.
To close a Consignment.
One Case, 42 sets, Illustrated News, July to December, 1856
One Case De La Rue's Playing Cards.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Two cases, as above, just landed, ex Sarah Newman.
Terms, cash.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

R. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 445, George-street, Wiltshire's-buildings, THIS DAY, June 5th, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of superior new and second-hand household furniture, consisting of
Fourpost and other bedsteads
Palliasses, hair and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows
Dining, dressing, and other tables
Loo ditto ditto ditto
Sofas and couches
Hair seated, cane, and wood seat chairs
Easy chairs and children's chairs
Chests of drawers
Commodes
Washingstands, double and single
Cheffoniers
Toilet and other glasses
Gig
Dogcarts
Spring van
Shower bath
Together with a variety of other articles.

Draught Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Samuel Jenner, Baulkham Hills, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Four large powerful draught horses, all subject to first-class trials; they have been used to work in teams, and singly, on the Windsor Road, and are thoroughly staunch in every respect.

To Sporting Men.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Executors of the late Abraham Lyons, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON newspaper, from 1833 to 1856, with extra numbers
9 vols. and 1 supplement of General Stud Book
33 ditto Racing Calendar, 1774 to 1854
33 numbers Rough's Guide to the Turf.
The extreme scarcity of these publications in this colony renders them of great value to members of the sporting community.

Town Drayman's Lot.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A large powerful horse, subject to first-class trial
A wharf dray and set of harness.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 lots of country draught horses
Several town dray ditto
A number of useful hackneys
And about 40 other horses. Also,
The sporting library of the late Abraham Lyons, Esq.

Pure-bred Newfoundland Dogs.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of pure Newfoundland dogs, nine months old, just imported direct from Newfoundland, where they were obtained with considerable difficulty from Judge De Barres, a gentleman noted for possessing the purest breed in the island.
These dogs should be of inestimable value here, as it is a noted fact that the pure breed are fast becoming extinct, and it is a question whether there are any yet in this colony.

Berry's Shoalhaven Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant,
Six very fine young horses, from the celebrated stud of Alexander Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven. They are all well-broken to single and double harness, in fine condition, and of a superior class. Amongst them are a well-matched carriage pair, selected and broken-in expressly for town use.

Horse Sale, TO-DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
13 superior cart horses, just arrived from the country, to be sold subject to trial
Six excellent stock horses
One horse, cart, and harness
A lot of town horses
A mixed lot of country horses
The usual lot of carts, drays, gigs, dogcarts, carriages, omnibuses, cart and gig harness, saddles, &c.
Terms at sale.

Two Omnibuses.
Native and Criterion.

TO BE SOLD by auction, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 5th of June, at 12 o'clock, by order of Messrs. Halley and Clyde, on account of a bill of sale,
Two omnibuses, called the Native and Criterion, lately running on the Paddington Road by Taylor and Chapman. To be sold to the highest bidder, for cash.
No reserve.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, on SATURDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
A ship's surplus stores.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

MR. ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 51, King-street, SATURDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, fittings, &c.
All particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.
Sale by Auction—Lease for 12 months of 3 Stores, at the A. S. N. Company's Wharf.
Day of Sale, THIS DAY, 5th June, 1857, at 11 o'clock,
On the Premises.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions from James Paterson, Esq., Manager, to submit for public competition,
The lease for 12 months of 3 stores on the Company's premises.
These stores are admirably suited to the purposes of produce dealers and commission agents, and will be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms of payment and other particulars may be learned at the rooms of the auctioneers, 284, George-street.

A Theatre for Sale, by Public Auction.

BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY the 11th instant, on the premises, precisely at 11 o'clock, corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets,
A complete mechanical and scenic diorama and theatre of arts, comprising a large assortment of set scenery, back and side scenes, sky borders, water slips, model ships and boats of every description
Mechanical ditto, including ships, screw, and paddle steamers, rowing and sailing boats, with figures, &c.
A large variety of moving and mechanical figures
One large wood frame, capable of forming a model 14 feet wide, or smaller, if required
Eight working and set grooves
Moveable proscenium, complete
Green baize curtain
Light board, with lights complete
Sconces and front lights
Banner 14 feet long, with velvet covering
Transparencies, carpeting, bill boards
One large packing case, with screws, &c., &c.
The Theatre will be open to the inspection of the public on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next. Cards to view can be obtained at the Sydney Auction Mart, 284, George-street.
The above property offers an excellent opportunity to parties anxious to obtain a first-rate bargain.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Goods.
Pictures, Tools, Platedware
Pianos, Pipes, Organs
Flutinas, Clocks, Guns.
To General Dealers, Music-sellers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June the 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely.
The following goods, viz.,
Splendid pianos
Meerschaum pipes
Organs
Flutinas
Macassar oil
American clocks
Framed pictures
Platedware
Cutlery
Guns, single and double
Tools, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Musical Instruments
Concertinas, &c.
To Musicsellers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June the 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Musical instruments
Guitars, violins, piccolos
D and P flutes
Concertinas.
Terms at sale.

Elegant Rosewood Cottage Piano.
Collard and Collard.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Elegant rosewood cottage piano, Collard and Collard.
Terms at sale.

Floorcloth.
Postponed until FRIDAY, June 5th.
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely.
To Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June the 5th, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
S ML in diamond over.
7 cases, 6 x 20 yards, 4-4 floorcloth, superior patterns and designs, adapted for large rooms
2 cases ⅝ passage cloth, each 20 yards.
The above will positively be sold to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

To Upholsterers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 5th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Baltimore cane-seated chairs
Pictures
Feather and horsehair pillows
Washstands
Collins' patent axes.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Unreserved Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Provisions, &c.
TUESDAY, 9th June, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
To Grocers, Purveyors, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, on TUESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
A large and choice assortment of oilmen's stores, groceries, provisions, &c., full particulars of which will shortly appear.

Monster Sale of Timber.
The entire Cargo of the Colgrain, from Puget's Sound,

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co. to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, on TUESDAY next, the 9th June, at half-past 2 o'clock, without the least reserve,
The entire cargo of the Colgrain, consisting of 367,983 feet of the finest red-grained timber, assorted as follows—
Red pine tongued and grooved boards, 1 and 1½ inch, full lengths
Red pine carpenters' clear boards, planed one side and planed edges
Red pine rough boards, wide widths, and superior lengths
Red pine ⅝-inch lining stuff, wide widths
Red pine superior selected store joists, from 14 to 38 feet long—6 x 2½, 7 x 2½, 8 x 2½, 9 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3
Red pine choice selected beams, for wharves and stores, varying in lengths from 20 to 60 feet long, assorted in the following various sizes—9 x 11, 9 x 10, 9 x 12, 10 x 10, 10 x 12, 11 x 12, 12 x 12
Red pine deck planks, selected with care for ships' decks, 2½ to 3 inch thick, and in lengths from 30 to 60 feet
Red pine scantling, 2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2½ x 5, 2½ x 6, 2½ x 7, assorted lengths
Battens, assorted, 3 x 1, all lengths
Red pine beams, small sizes, from 14 to 28 feet, 4 x 4, 4 x 6, 6 x 6, 7 x 7
Garden pickets, assorted.
The undersigned beg to call the particular attention of the trade, shippers, and country buyers to this superior cargo of red pine timber, which will be found on inspection equal to the celebrated pitch pine of the Northern States of America.
Intending purchasers are particularly requested to inspect it as now landing from the vessel; they are assured that the cargo will positively be sold, without the least reserve.
Terms—Under £50, cash; under £100, three months; above £100 and under £300, three and four months; above £500, three, four, and five months approved bills, or a liberal allowance for prompt cash payments.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, &c., Pitt and O'Connell streets.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 9th June.
Thirty-seven Packages Drapery.
To Drapers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Thirty-seven bales and cases, comprising—
72 and 76 inch twill calicos
33 and 36 inch grey calicos
Blue and white tickings
10-4 crumb cloths
8-4 linen damasks
6-4 worsted damasks
White shirtings
Horrock's longcloths
Black broadcloths
Check doeskins
Printed robes
Check hollands
Huckabacks
Osnaburgs
Table damasks
French merinos
Bonnet ribbons
10-4 11-4 white counterpanes
Coloured counterpanes
L.W. shirts
Men's and youths' cloth caps
Embossed table covers
Victoria ditto
Coutille stays
Cloakings
Guernsey frocks
Navy blue frocks
Scarlet shirts
White shirts
Regatta shirts
Boys' suits
Pilot coats
Black cloth vests
Panama hats
Black felt hats
Waterproof clothing
Men's winter hosiery
Ladies' cotton, merino, and silk ditto
Embroidered petticoats
Gloves
Collars, sleeves, hoods
Mitts, gaiters, wool caps, &c.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 18th June.
Important Sale of Landed Property.
The Beautiful Estate of SUMMERVALE, near Ryde, Kissing Point, subdivided into Sixteen Valuable Farms.
Observe!—The whole of the Land on this property is acknowledged to be of the very finest description. Some of the farms are well stocked with fruit trees, and most of them cleared, or partially so.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed by the proprietor to submit to public competition, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the splendid property, near Ryde, Kissing Point, known as SUMMERVALE, which has been carefully surveyed, and subdivided into the following sixteen valuable farms, viz.—

SECTION 1.

	a.	r.	p.
Lot 1 contains	10	1	36
Lot 2 contains	10	2	0
Lot 3 contains	10	2	0
Lot 4 contains	10	2	0
Lot 5 contains	10	2	0
Lot 6 contains	10	2	0

All fine forest land, timbered with iron bark, blue and red gum, oak, &c.

Lot 7 contains	11	2	0

Of which about seven acres are cleared.

Lot 8 contains	17	1	13

Most of this farm is cleared land, and this lot includes a vineyard of an acre more or less, containing two thousand of the best black Hamburg grapes in full bearing this season; and also an orchard of 1 acre 2 roods, well stocked with the choicest fruit trees, in full bearing.

SECTION 2.

	a.	r.	p.
Lot 1, contains	10	1	36
Lot 2, contains	10	2	0
Lot 3, contains	10	2	0
Lot 4, contains	10	2	0
Lot 5, contains	10	2	0
Lot 6, contains	10	2	0

All fine forest land, well timbered with iron-bark, gum, oak, &c.; and of lot No. 6 about 1 acre 2 roods has been cleared.

Lot 7, contains	14	0	30

Of which one half is fine forest land, the remaining portion being cleared and planted as an orchard with the choicest orange and fruit trees. On this lot is erected a good slab hut.

Lot 8 contains	11	0	25

Of which the greatest portion is cleared, and about 3½ acres planted with the choicest fruit trees. This lot also comprises a large stone building, finished all but roofing, and capable of being converted into a very comfortable dwelling, at a very small outlay.
The land in Section No. 1 is bounded by a Government road and the property of James Devlin, Esq., whilst all the lots in Section No. 2 have frontages to a Government road of 200 feet, dividing the property from Eastwood, the residence of Mr. Sherwin.
. The auctioneers have much pleasure in offering these valuable farms to public competition; and from the great expense incurred on the property, the excellence and variety of fruit trees and vines with which some of the farms are stocked, the richness of the soil throughout the whole, and profusion of valuable timber, they feel justified in declaring that for a long period no such properties so available for parties of small means have been offered to the public by auction.
A plan will be on view at the Rooms in a day or two, where also every information relative to the property may be obtained.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Sale of Woollens, Drapery, Slops, Blankets, &c.
276 Packages of New Goods, now landing, ex Cheviot, John and Lucy, and other late arrivals.
To Warehousemen, Wholesale and Melbourne Buyers, Speculators, Storekeepers, and the trade.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 5th June instant.
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignees and importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
276 packages of first-class woollens, drapery, ready-made clothing, millinery, blankets, &c., &c., consisting of

WOOLLENS.

Ladies' cloths
Ditto tweeds
Ditto habit cloths
Extra super W. E. broad blacks
Ditto ditto rifle
Ditto ditto blue
Super black cloths
Ditto cashmeres
Ditto doeskins
Fancy checked ditto
Bordered and plain ditto
Lavender and Oxford mixtures
Drab and steel ditto
Drab Bedfords
Oxford and fancy ditto
Silk spot ditto
Fancy doeskins
Shepherd's plaids
Black silk velvets
Fancy ditto
Shawl vesting ditto
Tartan ditto
Silk serges
Fancy verons
Silk lustres
Ditto alpacas
Waterproof clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Printed druggets, &c., &c.

COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS.

30, 33, and 36 inch grey domestics
72 and 80 inch ditto
72, 80, and 90 inch croydon sheeting
Ditto, ditto, ditto Wigan ditto
34 and 36 inch shirtings
Ditto ditto mediums
Ditto ditto India ditto
Stout and India twills
Horrocks' shirtings
7-8 and 5-4 fancy prints
Ditto navy blues
Scotch twill
Drab and millers' moles
Furniture chintzes
Ditto dimities
Rolled shirtings
Silicias and casbains
Crinolines
Corded coats
Embroidered ditto
Cotton diapers
Huckabacks (brown and white)
Bordered ditto
Fringed ditto
Nursery diapers
Dressed hollands
Rough browns
Brown damasks
Tablecloths
White counterpanes
Coloured ditto
Imperial quilts
Fancy chintz ditto
Cotton ticks
Union ditto
Barnsley ditto.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Drab driving coats
Ditto talmas
Men's Bedford cord trousers, S. S., S. and B.
Men's black doe ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Pilot reefers
Superfine ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Boys' and youths' black cloth coats
Ditto doe trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Men's fancy tweed ditto
Ditto shepherds' plaid ditto
Black cloth ditto
Ditto satin ditto
Silk velvet ditto
Blue serge shirts
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto lined backs
L. W. pants
Ditto vests
Ditto hose and half-hose
Merino pants
Ditto vests, &c., &c., &c., &c.

FURS.

Sable riding boas
French ditto
Imitation ditto
Crimean ditto
Pomeranian ditto
Sardinian ditto
German ditto
Shumla ditto
Ermine ditto
Squirrel ditto
Sable gauntlets
Musquash ditto
Squirrell cuffs
Victorians, &c.
With a variety of other useful furs in splendid condition.
Terms, under £50, cash; under £100, three months; over £200, three and four months; over £500, three, four, and five months—approved bills.

Woolbagging.
To Woolstaplers, Merchants, Warehousemen, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 bales 27-inch woolbagging
15 ditto, 28-inch ditto.
Terms as usual.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by Sea Water.
On TUESDAY, the 9th June, at Eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
61 trunks of boots and shoes, on account of whom it may concern.
Particulars in Saturday's issue.

Damaged Cordage and Felt.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex L. A. Bang, Boston, master, from London.

RICHARD PEEK is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 5th June instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
PB over S—6, 10, 24, 42, 44.
5 coils staple cordage
PB over S—7, 10, 11.
8 bales Manila cordage
PB.
2 frames sheathing felt, each 250 double sheets
2 frames ditto, each 10 rolls, in all 2000 sheets.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Rope
Felt
Oars
Canvas
White Lead
Ironmongery, &c., &c.

RICHARD PEEK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
London staple cordage
Manila ditto
Hair boiler felt
3 cases single and double blocks
50 boat oars
50 dozen TT shovels
560 kegs ground white lead
300 drums linseed oil
200 ditto turpentine
3 cases brushware
2 ditto chamois skins
10 bales crown canvas
4 ditto best ditto
50 packages of
Iron bedsteads, kettles, saucepans, men's steel-pointed shovels, bolts, latches, locks, hinges, cocks, fireirons, fryingpans, carpenters' tools, axes, cutlery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 8th June.
42 Acres of Land, County of Cumberland, situate at Manly Cove.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 8th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing 42 acres 2 roods, more or less, situate and being in the county of Cumberland, parish of Manly Cove, fronting the waters of Middle Harbour, and nearly opposite the orangery and residence of — Bates, Esq., and bounded by the several properties of Messrs. Malcolm, Salomon, Elyard, and R. J. Want.
This property adjoins the well-known spot in the Middle Harbour River known as Green Point.
There is abundance of water running through the land.
This block is a desirable property either as an investment or a homestead for a poor man, or a residence for a gentleman of independence.
Terms at sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Milford and Croft, solicitors, King-street.

MONDAY, 8th June.
To the Working Class, Speculators, Parties Building, and others.
Unprecedented and Attractive Sale of the O'Connell Trust Estate.
The remaining and choice unsold Lots of a portion of the Riley Estate.
Small deposit.—Long credit.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the above estate, to sell by auction, at their Mart, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,

NEW GRANT, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Choice building sites, situate on the hill, near the gaol, having frontages to Bourke and Thomson streets, 17 feet, more or less, by 124 feet 9 inches.

LIVERPOOL STREET.

Allotments, 20 feet frontage by 85 feet, more or less, deep

WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.

Allotments, 26 feet frontage, by 80 feet deep.

PALMER-STREET.

Allotment, 40 feet, more or less, frontage by 97 feet 6 inches, more or less. This lot is close to the South Head Road.

GOULBURN-STREET.

Allotments, having from 20 feet frontage to 29 feet more or less, by a depth of from 120 feet to 131 feet, more or less, with frontages to a lane at the rear leading into Riley-street.

CROWN-STREET.

Allotments having from 22 feet frontage to 25 feet 6 inches more or less, by about 126 feet deep, to a lane at the back, leading into Campbell-street.

SHORT-STREET.

Allotment having 40 feet frontage, by 51 feet 6 inches depth.

NEW BOTANY ROAD.

Allotment 32 feet frontage, by a depth of 48 to 54 feet more or less; this is a choice lot, being close to the South Head Road.

RILEY-STREET.

Allotments having 20 feet frontage more or less, by a depth of 90 feet, back to a road, 20 feet wide, running through to Foveaux and Albion streets.

FOVEAUX-STREET.

Allotments having 20 feet frontage more or less, by a depth of 90 feet more or less, to a lane in the rear.

ALBION-STREET.

Allotments having 38 feet to 62 feet frontage, by depths varying from 43 feet to 63 feet frontages.
Allotments at the back of Albion-street. On this block there is a fine stone quarry.
Plans are now on view at the Mart, and lithographic plans are in preparation. Intending purchasers are solicited to inspect the plans at the Mart, where all information can be obtained.
The Auctioneers solicit attention to the above valuable properties, as being peculiarly advantageous to persons of small means, wishing to build houses for themselves, and get rid of enormous rents; the terms being so easy as to bring these valuable building sites within the scope of every industrious man's means.
TERMS: Twenty-five per cent. deposit; the residue to remain at interest for a term of years.

Preliminary Announcement.
Positive and Unreserved Sale of Seasonable Drapery, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Woolpacks, Paris Hats, &c. to Close Various Consignments.
On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10th.
To Merchants, Shippers, Drapers, Hosiers, Hatters, Outfitters, Country Storekeepers, and others.

CHARLES TEAKLE has been favored with instructions from Clark Irving, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Stores, No. 9, Macquarie-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 11 o'clock precisely, without the slightest reserve,
Invoices of seasonable drapery, blankets, hosiery, gloves, regatta shirts, Paris and felt hats, woolpacks, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.
Valuable Freeholds—WOOLLOOMOOLOO, comprising as follows:
The DOWLING-STREET WHARF HOTEL, at the corner of Dowling-street and Wharf-street.
A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, corner of Duke and Wharf streets.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th June,
The following valuable city property:
LOT 1—All that valuable block of land, having 22 feet more or less to the east side of DOWLING-STREET, with a continuous frontage of about 109 feet to Wharf-street; and also a frontage of about 22 feet to DUKE-STREET, and upon which are erected the following buildings:
The WHARF HOTEL, now in full trade, and doing a capital business. It is a most substantial building, constructed of squared stone and English bricks, the main openings ornamented with stone quoins and a slated roof. It contains private entrance and ten apartments with very handsome balcony extending along the full front. Large cellarage in the basement; also a kitchen and servant's room at the rear—a stone building; also a scullery. Good back yard, with two entrances from Wharf-street. A deep rock-sunk well of good water in the yard. With the hotel will be sold the license, bar fittings, good-will, and stock.
On the Duke-street frontage is erected a substantial TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing entrance-hall and three rooms, balcony, and good kitchen; the rooms fitted with register and other stoves.
. Supplied with water from the well at the rear of the hotel.
This valuable block of property is immediately opposite Fairfax's extensive steam timber works, and close to the wharves, and improvements now being carried out in Woolloomooloo Bay. It is in one of the most rapidly rising positions in the city, and there can be no doubt that ere long this property will be double its present value.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
No. 123, South Head Road.
Shop and Dwelling-house, between Crown and Riley streets, now in the occupation of Mr. Whitemore, pork butcher.
Title—For particulars apply to Mr J. Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th June,
All those desirable brick-built premises, consisting of a large shop, and three rooms, with yard, stable, hay-loft, &c., presently in the occupation of Mr. Whitemore, pork butcher, situate on an allotment of land on the south-west side of the Old South Head Road, between Crown and Riley streets; having a frontage of 15 feet to the said road, with a depth of 100 feet extending to Riley-place.
The above property is in one of the best business positions on that great thoroughfare, the old South Head Road, where an untenanted house is rarely to be seen, and the highest current rents are obtained.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BRISBANE-STREET, PARRAMATTA-STREET, close to the BRISBANE DISTILLERY,
Brick-built House, containing four rooms, with pantry, passage, &c.
TERMS—One-third cash, residue in 6 and 12 months.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th June,
A Two-storied Brick-built House, being No. 21, BRISBANE-STREET, containing four rooms, pantry, passage, &c., with yard at the rear; the whole erected on an allotment of land having 18 feet frontage to Brisbane-street, with a depth extending down a side street of 58 feet.
A property of the above description in such a convenient and valuable locality is rarely to be met with, and the attention of mechanics and labourers; or, indeed, any one in search of a snug and profitable investment is directed to this sale, which is positive, by order of the mortgagee.
A plan on view at the Rooms.

Under Power of Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.
Large Block of Land and Brick-built House situate at the corner of JAMES and BURNETT STREETS, REDFERN.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 12th June,
All that valuable block of land, situate at Redfern, having about 90 FEET FRONTAGE to JAMES STREET, and 60 FEET FRONTAGE to BURNETT STREET, on which is erected a Brick-built House, containing verandah and three rooms, hen-house, shed, &c.
There is a first-rate well of water on the land, which is fenced, and a neat enclosed garden is laid out in front of the house.
The above is in an elevated position, close to St. Paul's Church and Pitt-street.
Particular attention is directed to the extensive portion of the land not built upon, which affords to men of small means an opportunity of gradually improving the property and realising a large and sure income.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Campbelltown.
For Sale.
Horses, Bullocks, and Springing Heifers.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, June 6th,
15 head of horses, all of a heavy draught breed, a good sort; 40 head of cattle, classed as follows:—15 head of forward springing heifers, 15 head of fat bullocks, 10 head of young bullocks, fit for the yoke.
Terms:—Approved bills of three months will be taken for any sum above £10; under that amount, cash.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, in the yards opposite the Post Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496135

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF THE GOVERNOR, AND FRESH DISCLOSURES.

Wednesday morning, March 18th, having been fixed for the further examination of Mr. Edward Esdaile, Governor of the Royal British Bank, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, the case excited great interest, and long before the commencement of proceedings the Court was most inconveniently crowded, and amongst the parties present were noticed several of the shareholders who have recently failed.

Mr. Linklater again appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Venning for Mr. Esdaile.

Mr. Esdaile was first questioned in reference to certain statements made by him on the former examination respecting the money borrowed by him of Mr. Cameron, and which he now declared he believed came from Mr. Cameron's private resources. Mr. Esdaile stated that he received £86 1s. 9d. as his share of the money, divided in payment of "preliminary expenses."

Mr. Esdaile was then examined by Mr. Linklater: He was elected governor in 1855. He was deputy governor for two years previously. Mr. Frederick Clarke became a director in 1852, and retired in February, 1853. He did not know the bank was insolvent and had been insolvent since February, 1852. He did not know that in May, 1854. The signature of the letter (produced) was in Mr. Clarke's handwriting. It contained Mr. Clarke's personal opinion. Mr. Clarke retired from the direction in 1852, to assume the management of the Welsh mines.

Mr. Linklater read Mr. Clarke's letter. It stated he found, when he joined the bank, it was insolvent through the previous bad management, and he then went on to state that after effecting its emancipation he had been unjustly and ungratefully treated.

Examination continued: He found by the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors that Mr. Clarke's letter of 30th of May was read. Mr. Clarke at that time had brought an action against the bank for moneys expended on the mine in Wales. They favoured Mr. Clarke with a cross action for breach of contracts; the matter was compromised by Mr. Clarke being paid £2000. He should say that compromise was effected to save expense. He believed the Attorney-General Cockburn said the directors would be mad if they allowed that case to go into court. Mr. Charles Walton, lately dead, was for some time governor of the bank. He was absent, he believed from illness, from the early part of December 1854, to January, 1855, and he, as deputy governor, filled the chair. He believed in the early part of January, 1855, he became aware Mr. Walton was indebted to the bank.

Mr. Esdaile was then questioned at great length as to the transactions of the bank, his answers being chiefly in explanation or confirmation of the statements previously made.

Mr. Linklater: I observe, in February, 1855, Mr. Humphrey Brown had overdrawn £10,000 or £12,000?

Mr. Esdaile: £13,000.

Mr. Linklater: And since you became governor has it not increased to £28,000?

Mr. Esdaile: That requires explanation. We had to release Mr. Walton to obtain possession of some property and transfer his bills to Mr. Humphrey Brown's account. Before Mr. Walton would consent to this arrangement, we had to release him from several obligations jointly with Mr. Brown. That accounted for the apparent increase.

Mr. Linklater: Did you not in July, 1856, know Mr. Cameron was endeavouring to get an accession of shareholders?—I knew he was on a visit to Lord Macdonald, and he was going to see Sir James Matheson.

Mr. Linklater proposed to read the letter, and Mr. Esdaile complained of private letters being read.

Mr. Linklater: It is necessary to read anything that will throw light on a conspiracy.

Mr. Linklater read the letter:—

London, September 17, 1855.

My Dear Mr. Cameron,—I was pleased to see your hand writing from Edinburgh, and the feeling of pleasure was enhanced by the somewhat less doubtful prospect you hold out of Sir J. M.'s accession. I find from your letter to Mr. M'Leod that both your friends, and I may add ours, Mr. S—— and Mr. M. P——l, are staying where you are bound for. This concurrence of forces is alike apropos, and in a military poin of view formidable. Before this concentrated attack the Malakoff should, I think, surrender.

It has occurred to me, and this is my principal motive just now in writing (as I find Macleod has pen in hand in your service, too)—it has occurred to me that the progressive increment of our capital should be a good weapon to use with your powerful friend.

I can well imagine that one of Sir J. M.'s position should hesitate in connecting his name with a small capital, but that the objection should diminish nearly with the increase. £200,000 subscribed is one thing, £500,000 another; and the prospect of eventually (perhaps at no very distant period) converting that figure into £1,000,000 subscribed so essentially different that in the latter case no capitalist need be ashamed of the alliance; but all this line of argument or observation I am sure is already present to your mind, and it strikes me as a powerful one to use.

On the other hand every additional £50,000 subscribed is fortifying his position in regard to liability, and is, in fact, reducing that consideration merely to one which, I presume, is no consideration with him to whom I am referring.

We have seen nothing of the alderman since your departure, and nothing as yet of the £8000, but I presume his ire has not yet been implacably excited, inasmuch as your humble servant has received from his undersheriff an invitation to dine with the sheriffs elect at their approaching inauguration festival, which, by the by, should have been ours.

With regard to finance, which I hardly like to touch upon here, we are not much worse than on Wednesday last in the total, but I quite agree with you that a tight hand should be kept upon all controllable outgoings, and you may depend upon it such shall be the case with us.

We have not either seen A. B.'s remittance from Liverpool. Money with our establishment seems to be as a rule rather centrifugal than centripetal—how is it with the Scotch whom you have been conferring with? You will see by Saturday's return that the bullion in the Bank of England has been subjected to another very serious fall, and things seem to be comfortable with the Bank of France in the same respect.

We have to-day put up a notification of our new issue in the bank here and its branches, so far as shareholders and customers are concerned. We think it may act as an indirect stimulus to the public, as the step we have taken is sure to be talked about out of doors. Take care of your new gun. I do not like new-fangled firearms. A bad fitting in any part of the structure of the piece, and you need not go as far as Sebastopol for a result.

Wishing you high health and success in your sport, be the game what it may,

Believe me to remain, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,

Edwd. E.

The reading of the letter caused much laughter.

Mr. Linklater: That letter was to Cameron, who was indebted to the bank in this large amount?—Answer: Yes.

Mr. Linklater: Did not the bank pay to enable Cameron to take up his freedom, with a view to civic honours?—I believe so.

It appears on the minutes, don't it?—Yes.

Mr. Linklater: As Humphery Brown's debts increased, what security did you take?—Mr. Esdaile: Ships.

Mr. Linklater: Second mortgages?—Yes.

Examination continued: Mr. Walton, the deceased governor, was a shipbroker. One of his customers was Mr. Humphrey Brown. Brown was a debtor to Walton, and held the first mortgages to several ships, of which the bank held the second. The bank made an arrangement for paying off Walton, and getting the surplus security. Mr. Walton was not indebted to the bank at the time of his death. He was the means of introducing Oliver to the bank, but was not liable for Oliver. Mr. Humphrey Brown had sold off five ships, which were mortgaged to the bank, without their sanction. They had not the registers at the time; he only handed over to the bank the proceeds of one vessel.

Mr. Linklater observed that his physical strength was now exhausted, and it was impossible for him to proceed further with the examination to day; indeed if he had taken the advice of his medical attendants he would not have been here to day.

The examination was thereupon further adjourned until Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Ellis, for the Walton family, and Mr. Paddison, gave explanations on several unimportant matters contained in Mr. Esdaile's examination, and the proceedings concluded.

WHO IS LORD PALMERSTON?

Mr. Cobden, addressing six thousand persons assembled in the Free-trade Hall, at Manchester, on Wednesday, the 18th of March, makes answer to this question as follows:—When I want to know what a man is, I ask, "What has he done?" (Cheers.) There is no other test like that. That was Napoleon's question always if anybody talked to him about somebody being a great man—What has he done? Lord Palmerston has been fifty years in Parliament ("fifty-two")—fifty-two years in Parliament. Well, he has belonged, I believe, to every Government, excepting one, during those fifty years. (Laughter.) I remember the *Times* newspaper, which spent about fifteen years in trying to blacken his reputation, and is now polishing him up every day—(loud laughter and cheers)—when it had said everything else that was gross vulgar, and vituperative about him, wound up by saying that he had been "boots" to every administration for thirty years. (Renewed laughter.) Now, I beg you to understand that this is the language of the *Times*, and not mine. (Laughter.) But with what has his name been associated? ("Peterloo.") Yes, Peterloo! I am reminded on this very spot of ground ("yes, yes!"), when the people were cut down and trampled upon by the yeomanry cavalry, Lord Palmerston was one of the Government, and voted in favour of that outrage. (Groans, and cries of "Shame!") Well, but what has he done since? Because men may have been in the early part of their career, by circumstances, like Sir Robert Peel, put into a certain groove, and hardly answerable for the course they were obliged to run. What has he done since he has been able to take his own choice? What does he propose now to do? ("Ruin us.") He was a member of the Reform Ministry in 1831: he left his old party and joined the Whigs as a Reformer. But was he one of those who put forward the cause of reform, or was he there as a dragchain? I have seen to-day a speech which has been sent to me, delivered by Sir James Graham at Carlisle. He says, "I and Lord John Russell are the only two Cabinet Ministers remaining alive who formed the Government which brought in the Reform Bill of 1831;" and he says, "We had Lord Palmerston among us, but I very soon found out that he was not very much disposed for the work that we were engaged upon." (Hear and cheers.) In December, 1853—little more than three years ago—Lord Palmerston belonged to the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen. Now Lord Aberdeen was not considered a very liberal man; we were all deluded with the idea that Lord Palmesston was the great champion of democracy, and that Lord Aberdeen was always the friend of despotism. I was not taken in by that, but a good many people were. (Cheers.) Well, but what did Lord Palmerston do in December, 1853, when Lord Aberdeen's Government was preparing a New Reform Bill, to be brought in in the session of 1854? Lord Palmerston left Lord Aberdeen's Government because he objected to that modicum of reform that was then proposed (hear, hear); that bill, bearing on its back the names of Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham—certainly not two very rash or democratic Reformers (laughter)—which proposed to give a £10 franchise to the counties, and a modified franchise to the boroughs, so slightly reduced that some of my friends thought it would rather operate as a restriction in some boroughs than an extension,—that bill was too much for Lord Palmerston to swallow in 1853, and he left Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet avowedly because he objected to that bill. (Hear, hear.) Well, what has he done since? What has he done this very session? Why, he has opposed everything that bore the mere semblance of reform. He voted against Locke King's motion for a £10 county franchise, which formed part of the bill of 1854: he has opposed even the 40s. freehold franchise for Scotland, if you may believe the Lord Advocate of Scotland, who is in the Ministry, for he has gone down there and announced that the Government are opposed to it. Now, will you tell me on what ground I am to be called upon to surrender my independence and freedom of thought and action to the will of a Minister such as this? Why, what do you propose to get by such a policy? It appears to me it is about the most audacious attempt upon your credulity that ever was practised in this country, to think of raising the cry at an election in favour of one man—for there is no other cry attempted on the hustings—and for that man to be the leader of the Liberal party without having one liberal tenet in his profession of faith. (Cheers.) Why, when I read of men that I have hitherto considered to be earnest Reformers—when I read their speeches and addresses, in which they have said, "I am for the ballot, the extension of the suffrage, shortening Parliaments, against church-rates, and will give my hearty support to Lord Palmerston's Government,"—my natural question is, "Are these men idiots?"—("Yes!")—or are they dishonest? ("Dishonest!") If you attempt to carry on a business in private life, you don't go to a man that you know is directly opposed in his views to what you wish to accomplish, and put yourself under his guidance. Lord Palmerston is not content with a mere passive resistance to what you desire as Reformers. He lends an active opposition; he votes and speaks against every measure of reform that is brought into the House of Commons. (Cheers.) But we are told that Lord Palmerston is a great friend of freedom abroad. (Laughter.) Well, now, go and ask those men in this country who represent freedom abroad: ask Kossuth. (Loud cheers.) I will tell you what happened within my knowledge; it is no breach of confidence to say it. When that illustrious Hungarian was expected in England, after his imprisonment in Turkey, my lamented friend Lord Dudley Stuart—whose devotion to the cause of these foreign refugees was as unbounded as it was sincere—went down to Southampton to meet Kossuth and receive him on the arrival of the steamer. Having to wait a day or two there, and being in the neighbourhood of Broadlands, where Lord Palmerston lives, he went there and saw the noble lord, and received from him a request to bring Kossuth over to Broadlands to see him. I remember receiving a letter from Lord Dudley Stuart, announcing to me this piece of intelligence with the greatest glee. He was delighted at the opportunity of taking Kossuth over to see Lord Palmerston; and as soon as he arrived he announced to him the pleasing information. To his astonishment he found Kossuth would not accept it; he would not go near Lord Palmerston (cheers): and I have got a letter from Sir Dudley Stuart asking me to use all my influence with Kossuth to induce him to go and call upon Lord Palmerston. He would not do it; and my answer to Lord Dudley Stuart was this:—"You may depend upon it Kossuth knows a great deal more about Lord Palmerston than you do." (Laughter.) Why, I could not go into the particulars now, but they are all familiar to me. Every transaction of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy is known to me. I defy any human being to show an instance where anybody on the face of the earth has been happier or freer in consequence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. (Cheers.) He endorsed the invasion of Rome by the French. (Hear.) We have it in the blue books. He was the first in red-hot haste to congratulate the present Emperor of the French after his usurpation, when the blood was still flowing in the streets of Paris. He refused to see an envoy sent from the Hungarians, because he said he could treat with nobody but the Austrian Government. He treated the Italians in the same way. Are these facts or not? ("Yes, yes.") Nobody denies them. Do you think, then, it is consistent with common sense that the man who has no love for liberty or progress at home should have any love of that kind to export to foreign countries? (Cheers.) Don't you think that liberalism like liberality, and progress like charity should begin at home? Well, what other title does he present to our confidence that the people of this country should be called upon by the impudence of three or four metropolitan journals, which, for reasons best known to themselves (hear), which I hope will be exposed some day, are calling upon the English people to lie down upon their bellies in the dust before this man? What has he done? We are told he carried the Russian war to a triumphant conclusion. Now, I will tell you what he did in that war. Lord Palmerston was a member of the Government which declared the war. (Hear.) If he be the man of talent, with the powers of administration which we are told he has—if he be the man of this towering genius that we are all suddenly called upon to discover at the age of seventy-three (laughter), was he not likely, at least three or four years ago, to have had a share of that energy, so that he might have imprinted a portion of his policy upon the Government during the time he was one of them? He was responsible for every blunder, just as much as any member of the Government. And what is the Cabinet now? Why, the majority of the Cabinet now was the majority of the Cabinet then. Lord Palmerston was not called upon to make a new Cabinet in order to carry on the war; certain members of the Cabinet—a minority—seceded from it, and left the majority, of whom Lord Palmerston was at the head. That majority is quite as responsible for everything that occurred during the early progress of the war (loud cheers), as they can claim to be entitled to any merit for any improvement in the conduct of the war after that minority seceded. But did Lord Palmerston ever himself lend his word to this imposture that is practised in his name? No, to do him justice, his toadies practise the imposture, but he has told us manfully, and in a straightforward way, that he did not share in the delusion himself. (Laughter.) When Lord Aberdeen seceded from the Government, Lord Palmerston told Sir James Graham and the rest of the friends of Lord Aberdeen who remained in the Government, that he would carry on the Government and the war upon precisely the same principles that they had been carried on by Lord Aberdeen: that there should be no change in his foreign policy; and that he would only ask the same terms of peace as Lord Aberdeen would have been content with. (Cheers.) That was not only mentioned privately in the course of their discussions among themselves, but it came out in the House of Commons. Did Lord Palmerston himself ever come before us to complain of anything that had been done in the early conduct of the war while he was a member of the Cabinet? No, on the contrary, he defended everything. When Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion (loud cheers) for enquiry into the scenes going on before Sebastopol, to try and hunt out, if he could, the cause of the ruin and disaster that had befallen our army, did Lord Palmerston get up in his place in the House and say, "Here are admitted evils: I grant to the hon. and learned gentleman that this is a fair subject for inquiry? No, he stood by things as they were, defended everything, and resisted an inquiry by the committee. But what is more, after the committee was appointed, and had sat and inquired into the proceedings at Sebastopol, when Mr. Roebuck brought forward a motion in the House of Commons consequent on the inquiry, did Lord Palmerston assist him? No, he voted against him again. What has he done besides? After sending out a couple of men—able and competent men—(cheers)—Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch (renewed cheering)—and after they had brought home a report certainly as able and, I believe, as conscientious as was ever made by public men—what did Lord Palmerston do? Did he back up his own commissioners? No. He would have done it if it had been Smith, Jones, or Robinson that had been concerned (hear); but they were lords and earls who were in question—and what did he do? He appointed a commission of military men to inquire into the conduct of the commissioners. ("Shame.") And, then, when public opinion rises to demand some improvement upon these state of things, what does he do? He insults these distinguished men by sending them a present each of £1000 which they sent back again (hootings and groans): just the amount that was paid some time ago to a policeman for having captured a celebrated political criminal. (Laughter.) Now, this is the sort of man that we are called upon all at once to fall down and worship! Why, I say the brazen image shall have no worship from me. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

ELECTION PROSPECTS OF LEADING STATESMEN.

(*From the Leeds Mercury.*)

From the information which reaches us from all quarters—and the various statements were never more conflicting—the facts and probabilities, with regard to the most prominent public men, as far as they are yet ascertainable, appear to be as follows:—

Beginning with her Majesty's Ministers. Such of them as have seats in the Commons seems to be in a more fortunate position than the members of any Government for some years past, for in no case is there any opposition which seems at all likely to be formidable. On the other hand, the prediction hazarded by some of the journals at present supporting the Government, that all the Liberals who voted independently on the China question would be thrown out, seems every day less likely to be fulfilled. The feeling which at first existed in favour of making that limited and temporary issue an election test has considerably subsided, and the twin project of setting up the name of Palmerston as a sufficient "Shibboleth" meets with much less favour than a few days ago, though many who repudiate, on principle, such a course of conduct, are expressing their conviction that his Lordship is the only statesman who can at present form a working ministry.

Passing to the independent Liberals, including those whom temporary circumstances have placed in that position, as well as those who usually occupy it, it appears to us that Lord John Russell is far from sure of retaining his seat for London. It was endangered from the first by the strong feeling in favour of Lord Palmerston which evidently prevades the city; and Lord John's chance has further been diminished by his having first intimated an intention to retire, and then having come forward after the Liberal party had selected their candidates. From the determination shown at the Tuesday's meeting, to adhere to the previous decision, his Lordship's announcement may be taken to have made little impression there, though one of his committee stated that he would go to the poll. An attempt has been made at Carlisle to get rid of Sir James Graham on the ground of his late anti-Ministerial votes, and, on the understanding that he was willing to retire, a Liberal candidate has been selected in his place. Sir James, however, informing the electors that his intentions had been mistaken, has addressed to a crowded meeting, by whom he was enthusiastically received, a powerful speech, in which he not only vindicated his own conduct, but made a leading point of Parliamentary Reform, to which he asserted the Prime Minister to be thoroughly hostile. Sir James awaits the effect of this speech on the electors, before deciding whether he shall stand. Sir Francis Baring, who was to have been expelled from Portsmouth for his vote on China, appears to be safe, though he is opposed by a Conservative, who hoists for the occasion the Ministerial flag; while the other member, who voted with Government, has been, for that vote, condemned by a large public meeting. Mr. Cobden, who was invited to stand for Salford and Huddersfield, has chosen the latter: at present there are indications that there will be a severe contest. Mr. Roebuck appears to be safe for Sheffield. Against Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson, a very formidable opposition has been organised at Manchester, Sir John Potter having consented to stand in opposition, while Mr. Lowe, of the Board of Trade, is expected to join him. The sitting members have to contend against various strong influences, and it will obviously require a very strenuous effort to secure their re-election.

The leading Tories occupy seats which involve little risk. There is, however, a danger that many men hostile to progress will secure seats under the pretence of giving their present support to Lord Palmerston. Some ministerial journals calculate upon winning a number of Tory seats in the counties; but unless in the exceptional cases in which the registration has been attended to, we cannot see good ground for such a hope.

MR. DISRAELI'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Mr. Disraeli has issued the following address to his constituents:—

"To the Electors of the County of Buckingham.

"Gentlemen,—The House of Commons having, by a solemn vote, in which the leading men of all parties concurred, censured the cruel and double-dealing policy pursued by the agents of the Government towards the Chinese, Parliament has been dissolved.

"Since the announcement of the dissolution the minister has declared that his agents in China will be superseded, thus acknowledging the justness of the vote of the House of Commons.

"It is clear, therefore, that the plea for dissolution is a pretext. What then is the real object?

"To waste a year.

"Lord Palmerston is an eminent man, who has deserved well of this country; but as Prime Minister he occupies a false position. He is the Tory chief of a Radical cabinet. With no domestic policy, he is obliged to divert the attention of the people from the consideration of their own affairs to the distraction of foreign politics. His external system is turbulent and aggressive that his rule at home may be tranquil and unassailed. Hence arrive excessive expenditure, heavy taxation, and the stoppage of all social improvement.

"His scheme of conduct is so devoid of all political principle, that when forced to appeal to the people his only claim to their confidence is his name.

"Such arts and resources may suit the despotic ruler of a Continental state exhausted by revolutions, but they do not become a British minister governing a country proud, free, and progressive, animated by glorious traditions, and aspiring to future excellence.

"The honour and the best interests of the country require that men should be returned to the new Parliament with definite principles. If you will confer on me, for the fourth time, the high distinction of being your member, I will, as heretofore, uphold our constitution in Church and State, and support those popular and aristocratic institutions which, in this country, have made power a privilege, but have extended the possession of that privilege to all who exert themselves to deserve it—institutions which have educated a nation to aspire and excel.

"The general policy which I would enforce at this juncture may be contained in these words,—honourable peace, reduced taxation, and social improvement.

"There is an attempt at the present day to play off the parties which exist, and have always to a certain degree existed, in the Church, against each other for political objects. This is a dangerous course for Churchmen to sanction. The Church which, irrespective of its higher functions, is one of the great guarantees of English happiness, has foes enough without seeking for them in her own bosom; and it would appear to me, that, instead of quarrelling among themselves, Churchmen should evince mutual forbearance, unite on the common ground of ecclesiastical polity, and oppose all efforts to impair the integrity of that reformed Church of England which is the best security for the religous liberty of all classes and creeds of her Majesty's subjects.

"I have the honour to remain, your obliged and faithful servant,

"B. Disraeli."

"Hughenden Manor, 17th March.

DERBY OR PALMERSTON.

The speech of the Earl of Derby closed with a profession of Conservative faith about as vague as could be. No admirer of his can extract from it an election cry calculated to be of the smallest use. It is just the old story—that whatever is, is to be preserved, and, if absolutely necessary, mended. So that the electors at the general election now imminent will have to decide simply between pure Conservative and progressive Reform. They will not place the issue of the merits of the Chinese dispute and the division of the House of Commons, but, neither will they forget the eminent services of Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet in conducting the late Russian war to an honourable and satisfactory close. Even with respect to the hostilities now unhappily proceeding in China, they will prefer to leave them in the hands of the present Government, believing that peace will thus be quite as promptly restored as by any other Ministry, and that our future relations with China will be based on quite as good principles as a Derby-Disraelite Administration could lay down. As to domestic politics, unless the people of England have retrograded, they will manifest the same preference here also. Lord Palmerston himself is, indeed, the only member of the Cabinet not pledged by his own declarations to political progression. His Lordship's colleagues have throughout their political course advocated reform, and we do not doubt that when the opportunity arrives they will seek to carry their views into effect. As little doubt is there that a statesman, who knows the temper of his countrymen so well as Lord Palmerston does, will aid in conferring upon them rights to which they feel entitled. It appears from Lord Granville's reply to Lord Derby, on Monday, that the Cabinet had actually decided to support Mr. Locke King's motion for a £10 county franchise, and that it was ultimately opposed on account of the form in which the bill was presented, and not on account of the substance. This statement will relieve the Government from much of the disapprobation which the division on Mr. Locke King's motion had brought upon it. On the other hand, Lord Derby boasted in the House of Lords that his followers had consistently opposed the extension of the county franchise, and voted against the motion of Mr. Locke King. It admits of no possible doubt that the way to promote an extension of popular franchises, and the cause of civil and religous liberty, is by returning to the House of Commons, at the ensuing election, men of liberal politics, who are neither the slaves of party nor the instruments of faction—men who will generously uphold a liberal Administration, but who, if that Administration should fail in their duty to the people, would spur them on,—who would back them in every measure of real reform, but who would not wantonly turn them out, and thus play into the hands of the opponents of all reform.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

One of the most painful incidents connected with this melancholy accident occurred at the offices of the Lundhill Company on Wednesday evening, March 18. It having been made known that the engineers would meet on that day, and that in all probability orders would be given for immediately commencing operations for drawing off the water, a great number of the widows and female relatives of the poor men now lying in the pit surrounded the offices in a high state of excitement.

At 7 o'clock the engineers—Messrs. Nicholas, Wood, and Elliott, of Newcastle, and Holt, Wakefield, and Woodhouse, of Derby—met at the offices. The report of Messrs. Webster, Maddeson, Coe, and Pearce as to the state of the pit since the meeting on Saturday last, was given in. After consulting together for about an hour and a half, the decision of the committee was made known to the proprietors. In consequence, however, of the great anxiety evinced by the assemblage outside Mr. Wood undertook the task of making known to them the conclusions they had arrived at.

Mr. Wood commenced by stating that he had a very painful duty to perform in announcing to them the decision arrived at by himself and the other gentlemen who had undertaken the duty of opening the pit and recovering the bodies of the unfortunate men. They greatly feared that if the pit were prematurely opened they might have to close it again. It had been shown that the temperature of the water in the pit was not uniform, it being 61 degrees at the bottom and 66 at the top, clearly showing that burning matter still remained in the shaft. They might rest assured that not a minute's time should be lost in getting the bodies out as soon as the pit was in a state to warrant them drawing the water off. All of them, including the owners, were desirous of doing everything they could to facilitate that operation. The engineers had fixed upon a height to which the water should rise before drawing off, and such height they were of opinion would be attained on Monday next, when, as everything was ready, he believed that they would commence the task of getting out the water and reaching the bodies. Every one must deeply sympathise with them in their anxiety to recover the bodies of those belonging to them. In conclusion, he hoped that the Almighty would support them in their great affliction.

The announcement that the emptying of the pit was put off to Monday next was received with loud lamentations, the women and children appearing almost overpowered with emotion. The scene was altogether of the most harrowing description, the agonising cries of the poor women being painful in the extreme.

GREAT STORM IN DUBLIN.

The *Freeman* states that, on Friday night and Saturday morning, Dublin was visited by a storm, which for violence and duration has not been equalled since the winter of 1840. A considerable amount of damage of a miscellaneous character was done, but we did not hear of any marine disaster. At Kilmainham Gaol a distressing accident occurred. A violent gust of wind prostrated the chimney of the governor's apartment, and the immense mass of brickwork crushed through the roof and fell into the bedroom underneath, where Mrs. Alison, the wife of the governor, happening to be at the time, suffered the most serious injuries.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that during the same night and morning that city was visited by a storm of such fury as has not been experienced for many years past. It commenced from the north-west about three o'clock, p.m., and swept through the streets with violence until about eight o'clock, when it might be said to have reached its height. At this hour it was high water, and the scene on the river and along the quays was frightful. The tide rose high over the quays and flooded the streets in the neighbourhood from the Steamboat Quay down to the Custom House. The areas of the houses in Lower Cecil-street, Bedford-row, and in all that locality, were filled with water to the depth of six or eight feet, which flowed rapidly into the kitchens and lower apartments. The basement story of the Club-house was inundated to the depth of four or five feet. On the north side the tide rushed with great rapidity and force over the quay-wall and crossing the roadway completely swamped it, so that persons residing in the neighbourhood or going to the Messrs. Russell's mills and factory had to be conveyed in boats, or wade along the high road, the edge of which was not discernible on the water side. Three or four large lighters broke from their moorings and were smashed on the bank; a turf-boat was upset at Arthur's Quay, and her cargo sent adrift, which was speedily picked up by crowds of boys and women, who were watching its approach to *terra*, and frequently at no small risk anticipated it. The fierce gusts of wind during the morning sent slates, bricks, and chimney-pots in abundant showers about the streets, and especially about the neighbourhood of the quays it was most dangerous to walk. So violent was the storm, that up to one or two o'clock in the afternoon most of the shopkeepers in George-street were unable to take down their shutters. The Salmonweir bank is broken down by the force of the flood in several places, and great injury is done in the neighbourhood of Park and Corbally. The entire front of a house in Quay-lane is blown down; and along Sir Harry's-mall and Sand-mall the inundations have done vast mischief. A smack was blown from her moorings at Howley's Quay, and dashed to pieces near Thomond's Bridge. A quantity of furniture was found floating at Coonagh, supposed to be part of the cargo of a wrecked boat. We have heard that five or six turf-boats were lost, and several persons drowned in the Lower Shannon, last night, during the height of the gale, but authentic particulars have not as yet reached us. The Galway coach, which left here at twenty minutes to nine a.m., was forced to return, the road being flooded to a great depth, so as to render it impossible to proceed; and the coach from Ennis has not arrived at all to-day. The barque Jessie, lying at the north side of the quays, was scuttled to ensure her safety.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, March 17.—Yesterday information reached here by telegraph from Copenhagen to the effect that the final treaty for the redemption of the Sound Dues had been concluded, and Baron von Manteuffel took occasion, in the course of the sitting of the House of Deputies the same morning, to communicate the circumstances to the members assembled. In the absence of precise and circumstantial information, I presume this intimation to refer to the conclusion of the treaty by Prussia with Denmark, inasmuch as I have already forwarded to you information I had received of the treaty having been signed by the representatives of England and France in the foregoing week. The Minister President made his announcement in the following words:—

"Gentlemen,—It is an agreeable duty which I fulfil in informing the House that in the course of the night before last a treaty for the redemption of the Sound Dues was concluded and signed at Copenhagen. ("Bravo!" from all sides of the House.) As soon as possible I shall lay before the House the papers connected with the treaty, and I trust that the House will derive from them the conviction that his Majesty's Government has been at some pains to further the interests of the country as far as it lay in their power."

The members assembled at the time signified their full sense of the advantage conferred on the country by the redemption of this oppressive impost by rising at once from their places.

Although the redemption of the Sound Dues is very far from being of that vital importance to England that it is to Prussia, it is nevertheless great matter of congratulation to the commercial interests at home that this bar to the trade of the Baltic has at length been removed, not only by the redemption of the duty, but also by doing away with the necessity of vessels lying to in a narrow channel, difficult of navigation, exposed to all dangers of a crowded traffic and a strong current, and thereby very frequently losing a wind and incurring long delays. At the same time that the sea passage through the Sound and Belts has thus been relieved entirely from this impost the transit duties across the Cimbric Peninsula (Jutland, Schleswig, and Holstein) have been reduced to one-sixth of their former amount; so that almost no fiscal hindrance will be left in the way of our traffic to the Baltic choosing this short cut by railway and canal from the ports of the German Ocean to those of the Baltic. What our export trade to Russia was before the results of the prohibitive duties there were felt in a decline of all manufactured imports, is nothing compared to what it may soon become if only half be verified of all that one reads in the Russian press. There you find confident assertions of an approaching publication of a tariff containing no illiberal rates of duties—of a general conviction that is gaining ground with the bulk of the people of their having been unnecessarily deprived by these prohibitory duties of a great number of comforts and luxuries other nations possess, as well as of materials essential for the development of their manufactures and commerce, and of the general expansiveness and elasticity of the commercial world there. Any improved commercial relations with Russia would lead to an unbounded extent of further advantages; for every step gained in Russia towards an increased traffic with England is a note of release from the Zollverein sounded in the ears of Prussia; Austria is already making rapid strides towards a more liberal commercial system, and running the Zollverein very hard in the south; and whenever Russia adopts any commercial views short of her present suicidal prohibitions the Zollverein will reel to its base. The chief advantages of the Zollverein to its component states were in the early stages the saving thereby effected in the collection of the Customs, the watching the frontier, and the prevention of smuggling; to Prussia's lot there fell subsequently, in addition, a species of commercial preponderance nearly allied to a political one; but, as each subsequent accession of a State or statelet has been purchased by a protection assured to that State's peculiar productive interest, the best informed men in Prussia are beginning to see that their trade and commerce are being made to pay very dearly for their political whistle. If a few external circumstances come to the aid of this conviction, and the agitation that is rising up here in favour of a release from the Zollverein should increase in intensity, it is far from improbable that this institution, the days of which are already numbered to a span of about nine years longer, may not even live so long.

The King and Queen are now at Charlottenburg. The Prince of Prussia left here on the 10th instant for the Rhenish provinces. He will reside for a few weeks at the Federal fortress of Mayence in the capacity of its Governor, and will return to Berlin to be present at the spring parades of the Guard previous to his departure for England with the Princess and his son who will, on this occasion of his visiting England, be formally betrothed to the Princess Royal.

Materials Used in Making Paper.—In the library of the British Museum may now be seen a book, printed in low Dutch, containing upwards of sixty specimens of paper, made of different materials, the results of one man's experiments alone, so far back as the year 1772. In fact, almost every species of tough fibrous vegetable, and even animal substance, has at one time or other been employed; even the roots of trees, their bark, the bine of hops, the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of the nettle, the common thistle, the stem of the hollyhock, the sugar-cane, cabbage-stalks, wood-shaving, sawdust, hay, straw, willow, and the like.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—While the new Municipal Council of the City of Sydney are commencing their career by taking in hand energetically matters that affect vitally the interests they have undertaken to promote, they seem in their eagerness to accomplish great objects, to have forgotten smaller ones that are of great benefit to large bodies of the citizens; and among these smaller matters I may instance the inattention paid to the city clocks. Among them is one to which I now particularly refer, that at the south end of the city, known as the Haymarket Clock. For days it has not been going at all, and now, when it has been ticking, the dial and hands are so dirty, that no one at any short distance can distinguish the hands from the dial sufficiently well to ascertain the time, which at one o'clock and at six p.m is of some importance to the working man. A few words from you, Sir, would effect a reformation in this matter, which would much gratify,

Yours, &c.,

Sydney, 4th June. Y.

COUNTRY LAND SALES.

On MONDAY, 15th JUNE, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Brisbane.

Stanley (Suburban Lots).—Town of Brisbane: Lot 1, 3 roods 29 perches; lot 2, 1 acre 2 roods; lot 3, 2 roods 25 perches; lot 4, 1 acre 3 roods 6 perches; lot 5, 1 acre 3 roods 15 perches; lot 6, 1 acre 3 roods 3 perches; lot 7, 1 acre 2 roods 22 perches; lot 8, 1 acre 1 rood 38 perches; lot 9, 1 acre 1 rood 28 perches; lot 10, 1 acre 1 rood 37 perches; lot 11, 1 acre 2 roods 9 perches; lot 12, 1 acre 2 roods 10 perches; lot 13, 1 acre 1 rood 37 perches; lot 14, 1 acre 1 rood 25 perches; lot 15, 1 acre 1 rood 14 perches; lot 16, 1 acre 39 perches; lot 17, 1 acre 1 rood 31 perches; lot 18, 1 acre 8 perches. Upset price £25 per acre.

On WEDNESDAY, 17th JUNE, at eleven o'clock.

At the Police Office, Drayton.

Aubigny (Town Lots).—Town of Drayton: Lots 1 to 5, 2 roods each; lots 6 to 11, 1 acre each; lots 12 to 19, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Aubigny (Suburban Lots).—At Drayton: Lot 20, 3 acres; lots 21 to 38, 2 acres 2 roods each. At Drayton Swamp: Lot 39, 7 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 40, 6 acres 3 roods 30 perches; lot 41, 5 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 42, 8 acres 2 roods 37 perches; lot 43, 2 acres 1 rood 8 perches; lot 44, 1 acre 2 roods 15 perches; lot 45, 3 acres 3 roods 21 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Wellingrove.

County unnamed (Town Lots).—Town of Wellingrove: Lots 1 to 40, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

On MONDAY, 22nd JUNE, at eleven o'clock.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Hartley.

Cook (Country Lots).—On and near Farmer's Creek, between half a mile and 2 miles above its junction with Cox's River: Lot 1, 32 acres; lot 2, 31 acres; lot 3, 30 acres; lot 4, 33 acres; lot 5, 28 acres; lot 6, 28 acres; lot 7, 31 acres 3 roods 24 perches; lot 8, 27 acres; lot 9, 37 acres; lot 10, 30 acres; lot 11, 37 acres; lot 12, 36 acres; lot 13, 31 acres; lot 14, 38 acres; lot 15, 28 acres; lot 16, 32 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre. Lot 17 (Special Country Lot), 25 acres. Upset price, £2 per acre.

Cook (Suburban Lots).—Near the town of Hartley: Lot 18, 1 acre 32 perches; lot 19, 1 acre 26 perches; lot 20, 5 acres; lot 21, 3 acres; lot 22, 6 acres; lot 23, 5 acres 1 rood 14 perches; lot 24, 6 acres; lot 25 to 27, 5 acres each; lot 28, 6 acres; lot 29, 17 acres 3 roods; lot 30, 19 acres 2 roods; lot 31, 29 acres 1 rood. At Hartley: Lot 32, 2 acres 27 perches; lot 33, 2 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £2 and £3 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Queanbeyan.

Murray (Country Lots).—At and near Shingle-house Creek, between 7 and 8 miles north-westerly from Bungendore: Lots 1 to 3, 30 acres each. Near the source of Shingle-house Creek, about 5 miles north-westerly from Bungendore: Lot 4, 33 acres. Between 1 and 2 miles north-easterly from the junction of Michalago Creek with the Murrumbidgee River: Lot 5, 54 acres 2 roods; lot 6, 50 acres; lot 7, 50 acres 2 roods; lot 8, 100 acres; lot 9, 60 acres. About 3 miles south-westerly from Bungendore: Lot 10, 45 acres; lot 11, 45 acres; lot 12, 72 acres; lot 13, 72 acres; lot 14, 45 acres; lot 15, 45 acres. On Jerabombera Creek, about 10 miles southerly from Queanbeyan: Lot 16, 264 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Murray (Town Lots).—Town of Queanbeyan: Lots 18 to 24, 2 roods each. Village of Gundaroo: Lots 25 to 32, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Murray (Suburban Lots).—Village of Gundaroo: Lot 33, 2 acres 27 perches; lot 34, 1 acre 3 roods 27 perches; lot 35, 1 acre 3 roods 37 perches; lot 36, 2 acres 31 perches; lots 37 to 41, 1 acre each. Upset price, £4 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Maitland.

Northumberland (Suburban Lots).—In the village reserve of Pokolbin, on Black Creek: Lot 1, 23 acres, 1 rood; lot 2, 26 acres 3 roods; lot 3, 13 acres 31 perches; lot 4, 12 acres, 3 roods; lot 5, 12 acres; lot 6, 16 acres 1 rood 39 perches; lot 7, 8 acres 3 roods; lot 8, 13 acres; lot 9, 12 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 10 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 7 acres 2 roods 24 perches; lot 12, 14 acres 1 rood; lot 13, 10 acres 2 roods; lot 14, 11 acres; lot 15, 13 acres 3 roods; lot 16, 17 acres 2 roods 16 perches; lot 17, 24 acres 2 roods. In the village reserve of Allandale: Lot 18, 8 acres 3 roods 36 perches; lot 19, 6 acres 1 rood 12 perches; lot 20, 5 acres 2 roods 33 perches; lot 21, 7 acres 32 perches; lot 22, 8 acres 2 roods 20 perches; lot 23, 5 acres 1 rood 35 perches; lot 24, 6 acres 1 rood 20 perches; lot 25, 5 acres 2 roods 21 perches; lot 26, 15 acres 1 rood; lot 27, 12 acres; lot 28, 10 acres 2 roods; lot 29, 11 acres 1 rood; lot 30, 11 acres 2 roods. Upset price, £2 and £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Ipswich.

Stanley (Country Lots).—On the Brisbane River, about 3 miles north-westerly from Ipswich: Lot 1, 101 acres; lot 2, 82 acres; lot 3, 72 acres; lot 4, 92 acres; lot 5, 121 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Stanley (Town Lots).—Town of Ipswich: Lots 6 to 8, 1 rood each; lots 9 to 11, 32 perches each; lots 12 and 13, 1 rood each; lots 14 and 15, 32 perches each. Upset price, £100 per acre.

Stanley (Suburban Lots).—On Goodna Creek, about 7 miles easterly from Ipswich: Lot 16, 41 acres 3 roods; lot 17, 43 acres; lot 18, 46 acres 3 roods; lot 19, 48 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 51 acres 2 roods; lot 21, 50 acres; lot 22, 50 acres; lot 23, 36 acres 1 rood; lot 24, 26 acres 2 roods; lot 25, 31 acres 2 roods; lot 26, 33 acres 3 roods; lot 27, 66 acres; lot 28, 61 acres 3 roods; lot 29, 57 acres 3 roods; lot 30, 52 acres 1 rood; lot 31, 50 acres 2 roods; lot 32, 48 acres 2 roods; lot 33, 47 acres 3 roods; lot 34, 40 acres 2 roods; lot 35, 33 acres 2 roods; lot 36, 29 acres 2 roods; lot 37, 20 acres; lot 38, 16 acres 1 rood; lot 39, 17 acres 1 rood. Upset price, £1 and £2 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Mudgee.

Phillip (Country Lots).—On the Cudgegong River, about 4½ miles above Mudgee: Lot 1, 36 acres; lot 2, 48 acres; lot 3, 32 acres; lot 4, 43 acres; lot 5, 45 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Wellington (Town Lots).—Town of Mudgee: Lots 6 to 8, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Phillip (Suburban Lot).—Village of Dungeree: Lot 9, 6 acres 14 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Scone.

Brisbane (Country Lots).—On Wybong Creek, between 10 and 12 miles above its confluence with Guangua Creek: Lot 1, 165 acres; lot 2, 63 acres; lot 3, 146 acres; lot 4, 84 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Durham (Country Lots).—On the River Hunter, between 4 and 6 miles above the junction of Rouchel Brook: Lot 5, 31 acres; lot 6, 43 acres; lot 7, 44 acres; lot 8, 62 acres; lot 9, 30 acres; lot 10, 72 acres; lot 11, 35 acres; lot 12, 50 acres; lot 13, 51 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Durham (Town Lots).—Village of Aberdeen: Lots 14 to 35, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Durham (Suburban Lots).—Village of Aberdeen: Lots 36 to 43, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Yass.

King (Town Lots).—Village of Boorowa: Lots 1 to 10, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

King (Suburban Lots).—Village of Boorowa: Lots 11 to 15, 1 acre each. Upset price, £4 per acre.

King (Country Lots).—Between 5 and 7 miles southerly from Boorowa: Lot 16, 43 acres; lot 17, 54 acres; lot 18, 48 acres; lot 19, 30 acres 2 roods; lot 20, 53 acres; lot 21, 89 acres; lot 22, 30 acres; lot 23, 37 acres; lot 24, 52 acres; lot 25, 38 acres; lot 26, 52 acres; lot 27, 66 acres; lot 28, 57 acres; lot 29, 42 acres; lot 30, 32 acres; lot 31, 32 acres; lot 32, 89 acres; lot 33, 80 acres; lot 34, 61 acres; lot 35, 52 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Eden.

Auckland (Town Lots).—Town of Eden: Lots 1 to 3, 1 rood 29 perches each; lots 4 to 7, 2 roods each. Village of Panbula: Lots 8 to 31, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Auckland (Suburban Lots).—At Panbula: Lot 32, 50 acres 2 roods 32 perches; lots 33 to 42, 2 acres 2 roods each. Upset price, £3 per acre.

On MONDAY, 29th JUNE, at eleven o'clock.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Hartley.

Cook (Country Lots).—Near Solitary Creek, on the road from Sydney to Bathurst, about three-quarters of a mile south-easterly from the crossing-place at Rydal: Lot 1, 23 acres 3 roods; lot 2, 38 acres. About 1¼ mile north-easterly from Walerawang: Lot 3, 31 acres; lot 4, 33 acres; lots 5 to 7, 40 acres each; lot 8, 29 acres 3 roods 8 perches; lot 9, 32 acres 1 rood 16 perches. Near the source of Cox's River, between 1¼ and 2½ miles north-easterly from Walerawang: Lot 10, 41 acres 2 roods; lot 11, 40 acres; lot 12, 50 acres; lot 13, 37 acres 2 roods; lot 14, 30 acres; lot 15, 33 acres; lot 16, 33 acres; lot 17, 37 acres 2 roods. Near the source of Cox's River, between 2½ and 3½ miles northerly from Walerawang: Lot 18, 31 acres; lot 19, 20 acres; lot 20, 30 acres; lot 21, 38 acres 1 rood; lot 22, 34 acres 3 roods; lot 23, 32 acres 2 roods. Near the source of Cox's River, between 4 and 5 miles northerly from Walerawang: Lot 24, 39 acres; lot 25, 30 acres; lot 26, 36 acres 3 roods; lot 27, 22 acres; lot 28, 20 acres 2 roods 25 perches; lot 29, 30 acres; lot 31, 38 acres; lot 32, 36 acres 3 roods; lot 33, 53 acres 2 roods; lot 34, 30 acres. Near the source of Cox's River, about 6 miles northerly from Walerawang: Lot 35, 41 acres; lot 36, 41 acres; lot 37, 40 acres; lot 38, 40 acres; lot 39, 39 acres. Near Blackman's Flat, about 4 miles north-westerly from Walerawang: Lot 40, 26 acres 2 roods 10 perches. On and near Fish River Creek, about 1½ mile above its junction with King's Stockyard Creek: Lot 41, 44 acres; lot 42, 30 acres; lot 43, 39 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Orange.

Bathurst (Country Lots).—On and near Cowrija Rivulet, about 4½ miles south-westerly from the village reserve at Pretty Plains: Lot 1, 36 acres; lot 2, 45 acres; lot 3, 39 acres; lot 4, 22 acres 2 roods; lot 5, 33 acres 2 roods; lot 6, 41 acres; lot 7, 45 acres 2 rood; lot 8, 34 acres. Between 1 and 1½ mile easterly from Beneree Lagoon: Lot 9, 46 acres 1 rood; lot 10, 44 acres 3 roods; lot 11, 45 acres; lot 13, 28 acres 2 roods 6 perches; lot 13, 46 acres; lot 14, 36 acres; lot 15, 34 acres. On Cowrija Rivulet, about 4 miles south-westerly from the village reserve at Pretty Plains: Lot 16, 320 acres; lot 17, 30 acres 3 roods. About 2½ miles easterly from Beneree Lagoon: Lot 18, 50 acres. Near Cowrija Rivulet, about 6 miles southerly from the village reserve at Pretty Plains: Lot 19, 62 acres. About 3½ miles southerly from the village reserve at Pretty Plains: Lot 20, 40 acres. On Cowrija Rivulet, about 5 miles south-westerly from the village reserve at Pretty Plains: Lot 21, 64 acres; lot 22, 491 acres. About 2½ miles southerly from Orange: Lot 23, 80 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Raymond Terrace.

Northumberland (Town Lots).—Village of Alnwick: Lot 1, 2 roods 1 perch; lot 2, 2 roods 9 perches; lot 3, 2 roods 18 perches; lot 4, 1 rood 36 perches; lot 5, 2 roods; lot 6, 1 rood 25 perches; lot 7, 1 rood 31 perches; lot 8, 2 roods 34 perches. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Gloucester (Country Lots).—Near Tilligerry Creek, in the parish of Stowell: Lot 9, 34 acres 2 roods; lot 10, 32 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Gloucester (Special Country Lot).—Parish of Stowell: Lot 11, 9 acres 2 roods 20 perches. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre.

Durham (Town Lots).—Village of Seaham: Lots 12 to 41, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Yass.

King (Town Lots).—Village of Boorowa: Lots 1 to 10, 2 roods each. Upset price, £8 per acre.

King (Country Lots).—On the Lachlan River, about 2 miles below the confluence of Grabben Gullen Creek: Lot 41, 36 acres 3 roods; lot 42, 40 acres. Upset price £1 per acre.

On TUESDAY, 30th JUNE, at eleven o'clock.

At the Crown Lands' Office, Rylstone.

Phillip (Country Lots).—Near Louee, about 8 miles north-westerly from Rylstone: Lot 1, 30 acres; lot 2, 52 acres; lot 3, 52 acres; lot 4, 28 acres. Near Louee, between Hawkins' and Lawson's Creeks, from 1 to 3 miles above their confluence: Lot 5, 45 acres; lot 6, 48 acres; lot 7, 48 acres; lot 8, 40 acres; lot 9, 40 acres; lot 10, 50 acres; lot 11, 50 acres; lot 12, 40 acres; lot 13, 37 acres 2 roods; lot 14, 30 acres; lot 15, 42 acres 2 roods; lot 16, 50 acres; lot 17, 47 acres 2 roods; lot 18, 50 acres; lot 19, 40 acres; lot 20, 42 acres 2 roods; lot 21, 40 acres. About 1¼ mile easterly from the village reserve at Kean's Swamp: Lot 22, 34 acres; lot 23, 30 acres. Near the source of the running stream about 6 miles south-westerly from Kean's Swamp village reserve, and about 19 miles southerly from Rylstone: Lot 24, 30 acres. Upset prise, £1 per acre.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. JOSEPH, senior, are respectfully informed that the funeral procession will move from her late residence, No. 100, Elizabeth-street, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. The procession to move from his late residence, Clarence-street, between King and Erskine streets. June 5th, 1857. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazilian Pebble and Pantasrascopic Spectacles, universally acknowledged to be the best in use. Opera, race-glasses, and optics generally. All goods warranted, at MOSS'S, 38, Hunter-street.

BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY of To-morrow.—In order to avoid disappointment, our friends should purchase copies early in the day.

POLICE DISCLOSURES of the WEEK.—See Bell's Life of to-morrow.

LADIES.—Send your Gallants early for a copy of Bell's Life to-morrow.

MONEY.—A Gentleman deputed by a Capitalist, will advance Money, on approved personal security, or otherwise. No applications under £200 attended to. Apply by letter only to R. C., 136, Lower George-street.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of from £100 to £1500, upon Sydney freehold property. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 19, Elizabeth-street North.

HOTELS and PUBLIC HOUSES.—Mr. DELOHERY has now on his books houses suitable for a large or small capitalists. Office, 167, Pitt-street.

MR. WILLIAM GRITTON, late of Fairy Meadow, Wollongong, and Mr. ALFRED NEWMAN, late of Hinton, Hunter River, have THIS DAY entered into partnership as general commission agents, under the style of Gritton and Newman. Stores at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, Sydney. Sydney, May 1, 1856.

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE, 160, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

ROBERT JOHN CAMPBELL, Surveyor, Exchange Corner, Pitt-street, Sydney. Reference—ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, accountant.

W. L. BOWEN, Saddler, has removed from York-street to 43, Pitt-street North.

WILLIAM CLEMENTS, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, H. E. I. Co.'s Horse Repository, Bligh-street.

TO SHIP AGENTS.—Blue Metal purchased in any quantity. Address G. A. DAVIS, Newtown Toll Gate.

FOR SALE, English screened Coals, delivered at £2 2s per ton. R. KING, Coal Yard, Circular Quay.

MEDICAL.—To be DISPOSED OF, the Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, and Stock-in-trade of a Drug Business in Sydney, doing a good steady trade. Apply to Chemist, Herald Office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—A comfortable House, of six rooms, with kitchen and servant's room, coach house, and stable, situate in Bourke-street, close to William-street. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the Herald can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised give their own receipts for payments:—

Messrs. Perdriau and Co.		Balmain
Mr T. Lusty	...	Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter	...	South Head Road
C. Fallick	...	Newtown
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay.
Thomas Harmer	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town.
R. Mason	...	Parramatta
James Mansfield	...	Smithfield
E. Goerta	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde
A. Dodds	...	East Maitland
R. Blair	...	West Maitland
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
R. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
F. Codner	...	Petersham
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
James Dole	...	Camperdown
W. Davey	...	North Shore
Peter Munro	...	No. 25, Woolloomooloo-st.
John Aire	...	Clyde-street Miller's Point.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Cash Terms of Advertising:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

Subscription—£4 per annum in advance.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Sydney: Printed and published by John Fairfax and Sons, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Friday, June 5th, 1857.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1496138